Volume 165 No. 19

# Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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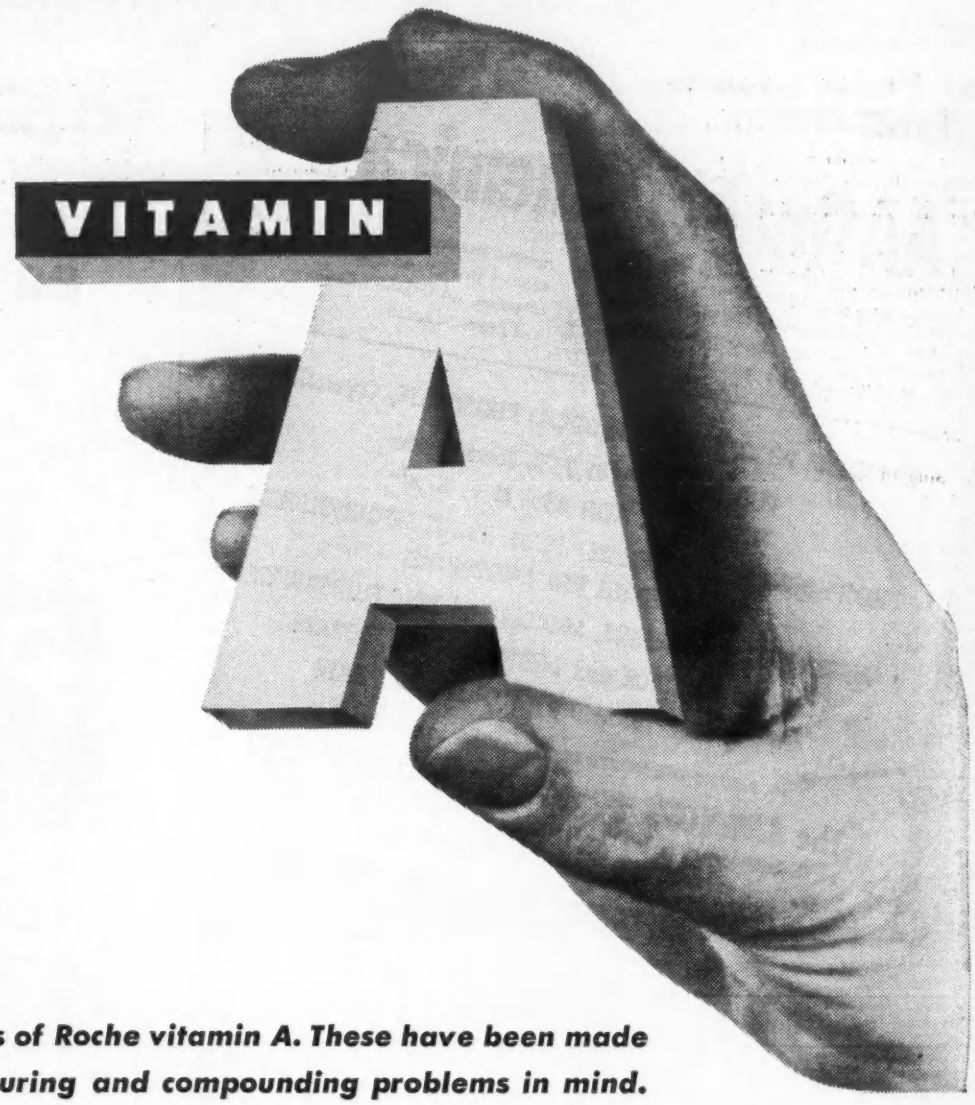


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**Type 250 dry vitamin A acetate.** 250,000 U. S. P. units per gram.

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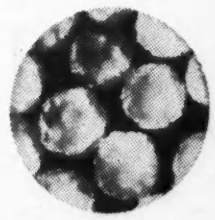

*Roche dry vitamin A acetate, magnified. Note uneven edges—an advantage in tableting.*

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# Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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## Glue Probe Launched By Tariff Commission

Acting on complaints of the domestic producers that they can no longer compete with the foreign product, the Tariff Commission last week launched an investigation of imports of animal glue and gelatin into the United States to determine whether higher duties should be recommended to President Eisenhower.

The investigation will relate specifically to animal glue, not specially provided for, and gelatin, not specially provided for, valued at less than 40 cents per pound, which are dutiable under paragraph 41 of the tariff act of 1930 at 2 cents per pound plus 25 percent advalorem. Under the general agreements on tariffs and trade, the duty on glue was revised to 2½ cents per pound plus 10 percent advalorem and the duty on gelatin was reduced to 1¼ cents per pound plus 10 percent.

**Industry Threats Noted**

The petition for the investigation by the Tariff Commission was made on behalf of the domestic producers by the National Association of Glue Manufacturers, which charged that the industry is being threatened with serious injury unless relief is granted in the form of higher import duties. The association asked that the duties be increased 50 percent above their January 1, 1945, level, to a rate of 3¾ cents per pound plus 30 percent advalorem for both glue and gelatin.

In its petition, the association said that imports of hide and extract bone glue have risen sharply in recent years and have been selling at less than American costs of production in some instances. Two plants have already been forced to close down, it was stated. Statistical evidence submitted by the association to support the petition showed that the ratio of imports to domestic production rose from 1.20 percent in 1949 to 21.65 percent in 1953. Over this same period, the ratio of imports to domestic consumption rose from 1.28 percent to 17.89 percent. The effect of imports, it was stated, was to increase the industry's inventory accumulation last week to 21,335 pounds, the highest on record.

**Imported Glue Has Declined**

The association also said that while prices of domestic glue have risen the value of the imported product including duty, has declined. Between 1947 and 1952, the value including duty of imported glue dropped from 31.01 cents per pound to 19.71 cents per pound. During this same period the price of domestic low grade glue rose from 22 cents to 30 cents per pound.

## Census of Business Measure Approval Granted by House

House approval was given last week to H. R. 8487 authorizing a census of manufacturers, mineral industries and business to be taken next year relating to 1954. The bill now goes to the senate for concurrent approval.

H. R. 8487 grows out of the failure of congress last year to provide the necessary funds for the taking of such a census this year based on last year's operations. The law requires such censuses to be taken every five years, but whether or not the censuses are taken depends upon the willingness of congress to appropriate the funds.

Although it is estimated that the census will cost in the neighborhood of $20,000,000, business organizations have strongly urged congressional approval of the fund on the ground that more current figures on the industrial structure of the country are needed to accurately measure the changes that have occurred in the statistical position of industry. The bill passed by the house merely authorizes the census of manufacturers, mineral and business to be taken. It does not appropriate the funds. This must be provided for later in a separate bill.

## BDSA Appoints Lawrence Deputy Ass't Administrator

George E. Lawrence has been appointed to serve as deputy assistant administrator of the Business and Defense Services Administration. Mr. Lawrence's position is newly established and designed to program concrete follow-up within governmental agencies of the problems presented to Commerce by industry.

## *Uruguay Bilateral Trade Pact With US Cancelled*

The bilateral trade agreement of 1952 between the United States and Uruguay was terminated, effective December 28, 1953, by a proclamation issued April 30 by President Eisenhower.

The action was taken in view of the fact that Uruguay became a contracting party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, to whch the United States is also a party, on December 16, 1953. United States policy is to terminate its bilateral agreements with other governments as they become members of GATT. The termination of the 1942 agreement results in no changes in tariff rates.

## ODM Awards Additional Certificates of Necessity

The Office of Defense Mobilization issued certificates of necessity for accelerated tax amortization for an additiional forty-one new or expanded facilities amounting to $49,546,138 during the two-week period from April 8 through April 21. The total number of projects now covered by such certificates is 19,104 involving industry investment in production expansion operations amounting to $29,754,-971,000. Of this amount 60 percent or $17,851,172,000 is eligible for rapid depreciation.

The only chemical industry projects were in allied fields relating to petroleum operations and metals recovery. The three largest certificates announced were:—

Standard Oil Company of California, Richmond, Calif., petroleum refining facilities, $13,750,000 invested with 65 percent allowed for accelerated tax amortization on $11,200,000 and 45 percent allowed on $2,550,000; Badger Pipe Line Company, East Chicago, Ind., to Madison, Wis., petroleum products pipeline $8,997,300 with 25 percent allowed; and Western Fruit Express Company, Washington, D.C., railroad refrigerator cars, $3,700,000 with 70 percent allowed.

## Fertilizer Bids Are Invited

General Services Administration has asked the fertilizer industry to submit bids for supplying fifty-six tons of fertilizer materials for shipment to Iraq and Libya under the Foreign Operations Administration's program. Quotations are being asked on supplying seven tons of ammonium sulfate, thirty-one and one-half tons of muriate of potash, and seventeen and one-half tons of triple superphosphate. The bids will be opened May 17.

## Nickel Conservation Program Is Now Under Development

Development of an industry-wide plan designed to conserve scarce supplies of nickel under all-out mobilization conditions is being undertaken by industry in cooperation with the Department of Defense and the Business and Defense Services Administration. At the request of the Office of Defense Mobilization, BDSA is exploring with task groups representing nickel suppliers, fabricators and consumers who manufacture end products, new measures which are expected to save nickel under the stress of a full mobilization emergency.

The problem of preparing for the most efficient utilization of nickel, and scrap containing nickel, is being attacked from two different angles by the Department of Defense and BDSA, with the same objective in view. Research and development experts of the Department of Defense are working with military contractors to intensify efforts to obtain satisfactory performance in defense equipment containing possibly leaner alloys of nickel. BDSA's specialists in metallurgy will conduct a series of conferences with industry technicians in a parallel move to establish production patterns by which it will be possible to use less nickel without undue loss of product performance.

In letters inviting industry technicians to the task group conferences, BDSA's nickel section stated, "In order to minimize the impact caused by "change-overs" in an all-out mobilization, and aid in preventing the ensuing confusion commonly encountered during the initial stages of

*—Continued on page 59*

## Manganese Stockpile Policy Needs Overhauling, US Told

The American Manganese Producers Association last week called upon the government to revise its manganese stockpile program and to encourage production until at least one-third of our consumptive needs is being supplied from domestic sources. Anything less than this, together with a 10,000,000-ton stockpile of manganese ore to serve in an emergency, is an invitation to disaster, it was stated.

The association said that more than 90 percent of the 2,300,000 tons of manganese ore consumed in the United States last year was imported. A widely heralded nationwide program intended to stimulate domestic production is now being carried forward under the General Services Administration, it was stated, but this is destined to produce only about 6 percent of our consumptive needs and this for a five-year period only.

"Producers shipping high grade ore are willing and ready to install more equipment and expand production," it was added, "but no assurances are forthcoming that the market will be continued after the time limit expires in 1958."

## Insect Control Funds Slashes Are Protested

Reduced appropriations for the insect control work of the Department of Agriculture for fiscal year 1954, provided for in the administration's budget and the annual money bill passed recently by the house, was assailed at hearings last week before the senate appropriations committee by representatives of industry and state control agencies.

They warned the committee that the reductions in funds for these activities might very well result in reduced enforcement programs and inadequate protection of the farmers and the buying public. As an example of the need for increasing rather than reducing funds was the fact cited to the committee that the Mediterranean fruit fly has been discovered in southern California for the first time this year, thus posing a threat to the entire California citrus crop.

**Increase in Work-Load Cited**

The cuts in appropriations are not large in comparison to total appropriations of the department, but the fact that the work-load of the control agencies is steadily increasing rather than decreasing tends to accentuate the problem of enforcement it was pointed out. Appropriations for enforcement of the federal insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide act, for example, were reduced from $587,600 to $510,837, while funds for the insect detection and advisory service were cut from $387,600 to $300,000.

Joseph A. Noone of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association opposed both reductions. He pointed out that the farmers must use pesticides to protect their crops and in recognition of this fact, some 1,025,000,000 pounds were used last year. If the growers are to obtain the desired benefits from the use of these materials and if the health of the nation is to be adequately protected, he added, it is vital that these materials be of high quality and properly labeled as to manner of use.

The federal insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide act of 1947 is the primary control over pesticides, Mr. Noone said, and the enforcement of this act assures farmers and householders that these products will be effective for the purposes for which they are sold and, if properly used, constitute no hazard to health or property.

**What Functions Act Performs**

"This act serves to keep from the market ineffective or dangerous products which it used by the growers might damage his crop, fail to control the insects, weeds or diseases which attack it, pose hazards to his health and well-being, and generally constitute a public health as

*—Continued on page 60*

## Titanium Metal Accords Revealed by Government

General Services Administration revealed last week that with the approval of the Office of Defense Mobilization it has agreed to buy up to 1,850,000 pounds of titanium metal by June 30.

Agreements have been entered into with E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., for the acceptance of a maximum of 1,250,000 pounds and the Titanium Metals Corporation of America, Henderson, Nev., for a maximum of 600,-000 pounds. Purchase are to be made at the market price at the time of delivery. The present price is $4.72 a pound.

ODM on April 29 authorized GSA to contract with domestic producers for the purchase of titanium sponge which becomes surplus to military or atomic energy requirements (OPD, 5/3/54). The amount has been set tentatively at 4,000 tons, but may be revised when Department of Defense requirements are reviewed later this year.

Both of the firms involved in last week's agreements also have contracts with GSA for the construction of facilities to produce titanium metal. The duPont accord calls for the production of 13,500 tons of titanium sponge over a five-year period. The Titanium Metals Corporation contract calls for production of 18,000 tons of sponge over the same period. GSA also has a contract with Cramet, Inc., Chicago, for the production of 30,000 tons of titanium sponge over a five-year period.

## Sulfur, Oil Offshore Lease Rules Are Slated to Take Effect Today

Regulations governing the issuance and regulation of sulfur, oil and gas, and other mineral leases for operations in the submerged lands of the outer continental shelf were approved last week by Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay. They become effective today.

Based on the preliminary draft published February 11 and the comments and suggestions made to them by interested parties, the final regulations represent substantial agreement on all major points and it is believed by the secretary that the rights and interests of all parties are adequately protected.

**Two Sets of Regulations**

Two sets of regulations were promulgated. The first authorizes the Bureau of Land Management to offer mineral leases in the outer continental shelf by competitive bidding. Director Edward Woozley, Bureau of Land Management, stated that, as soon as plats can be prepared, the bureau will announce a call for nominations of areas to be offered for lease. The leasing regulations also provide for the recognition and maintenance of some 400 leases issued previously by the respective states, pursuant to section 6 of the outer continental shelf lands act, and on the basis of preliminary examinations already made, it appears that nearly all determinations will be favorable.

The second set of regulations governs the conduct of all mineral prospecting and development operations and provides for the enforcement of sound conservation measures to protect the mineral resources of the outer continental shelf. These regulations will be administered and enforced by the Geological Survey. Dr. W. E. Wrather, director of the Geological Survey, stated that the Survey would open a supervisory office in the Masonic Temple building in New Orleans, La.

**Major Points of Rules**

The leasing regulations cover the following major points:—

They provide for the competitive leasing of all outer continental shelf lands on royalty and rental terms to be stated in the notice of lease offer which will be published in the *Federal Register*.

Any citizen of the United States, association of such citizens, or domestic corporation may bid for and obtain leases. Oil and gas leases will be issued for five

*Continued on page 79*

# Elastomers Production Gained Slightly in 1953

Total US production of all types of elastomers (synthetic rubbers) last year was 1,958,000,000 pounds, the Tariff Commission reported last week. Output last year was slightly larger than the 1,889,000,000 pounds turned out in 1952. Sales of elastomers in 1953 were 1,909,000,000 pounds, valued at $529,000,000, compared with 2,003,000,000 pounds, valued at $549,000,000, in 1952.

The output of cyclic elastomers in 1953, consisting entirely of the polybutadiene-styrene (GR-S or Buna S) type, amounted to 1,415,000 pounds, a small increase over the 1,394,000 pounds produced in 1952. This type of synthetic rubber is produced almost entirely in government-owned plants, and is used chiefly in the manufacture of pneumatic tires. Sales of GR-S in 1953 were 1,387,000 pounds, valued at $319,000,000, compared with 1,514,000 pounds, valued at $361,000,000, in 1952, a decrease of 8.4 percent in quantity and 11.6 percent in value.

Production in 1953 of acyclic elastomers—consisting of such special-purpose types as neoprene, butyl, silicone and vinyl elastomers — totaled 543,000,000 pounds, compared with 495,000,000 pounds in 1952, an increase of 9.7 percent. Sales in 1953 amounted to 522,000,000 pounds, valued at $210,000,000, compared to 489,000,000 pounds, valued at $188,000,000, in the previous year.

Of the acyclic elastomers, neoprene was the single elastomer produced in the largest quantity (180,000,000 pounds). This type of elastomer is used in gasoline hose and where resistance to oil and greases is important. The acyclic elastomer produced in next largest volume was polyisobutylene-isoprene (GR-I or butyl) (176,000,000 pounds). Butyl rubber is used chiefly in the manufacture of inner tubes for pneumatic tires.

Last week's report on elastomers is the first in a series by the commission giving preliminary statistics on the production and sales of synthetic organic chemicals in 1953. The report gives statistics on the major types of elastomers and includes data for both government and privately-owned plants.

## Atlas Powder Co. Forms German Emulsifier Affiliate

A new German emulsifier company, Atlas-Goldschmidt, G.m.b.H., has been formed jointly by Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., and Th. Goldschmidt, A.-G., of Essen, it was announced May 7 by Atlas president Ralph K. Gottshall. Beginning July 1, the new enterprise will undertake a broad program of product research and development, and will market surface active agents and emulsifiers throughout Europe and other parts of the world.

Groundwork for the joint affiliate, whose headquarters will be in Essen, was laid by James R. Frorer, vice-president in charge of Atlas' international operations. Appointed managers of the new organization are Dr. Hans Dohse and Heinz B. Tillman, long active in the German chemical industry.

Th. Goldschmidt, A.-G., is regarded as the leading European producer of glycerol stearates and other emulsifiers. These products, after July 1, will be part of the line which the new affiliate will distribute. Th. Goldschmidt's Essen plant also will manufacture for sale by the new joint company Atlas Powder's fatty acid esters of sorbitol, polyoxyethylene derivatives of these esters, and related products sold under "Span," "Tween," "Brij," "Myrj" and other trade names.

Established in 1847 to produce tin salts, Th. Goldschmidt, A.-G., since has achieved prominence in many other technical fields. Goldschmidt's emulsifier division, the phase of its business which figures in the joint undertaking with Atlas, currently is operating at near capacity. The division's production facilitiees now are being expanded to meet anticipated needs of the new organization. Atlas Powder's leading position in the US emulsifier industry stems from its development in the 1930's of a low-cost method to manufacture sorbitol.

## 'Teflon' Prices Are Reduced

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., last week put into effect a new reduced price schedule for its "Teflon" tetrafluoroethylene resin. Reductions in prices for large containers ranged from 40 cents a pound for molding powders to $1 a pound of resin for dispersions. Fine "Teflon" powder for extrusion of tape and wire coatings was reduced 50 cents a pound for any quantity.

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## Gasoline-From-Coal Plant In S. Africa Being Readied

The huge gasoline-from-coal synthesis plant currently being built for the South African Coal, Oil & Gas Corporation, Ltd., by M. W. Kellogg Company, New York, is now about 60 percent complete, it was reported last week. Located at Coalbrook, about fifty miles from Johannesburg, South Africa, the plant spreads over some 5,000 acres of land, and upon completion will represent a total investment of around $85,000,000.

The project includes the opening and mechanized mining of nearby virgin coal deposits to supply a planned 7,600 tons of raw material daily; gasification of reforming facilities to transform the coal into synthesis gas and byproduct chemicals, and a complete synthesis plant which will produce liquid hydrocarbons, oxygenated hydrocarbon chemicals and waxes.

The plant is being designed to produce annually 55,000,000 gallons of motor gasoline, 4,500,000 gallons of gas oil and nearly 1,500,000 gallons of fuel oil. In addition the plant will also turn out about 15,000,000 gallons per year of industrial chemicals. Ethyl, propyl and butyl alcohols, methyl ethyl ketone and acetone are among the oxygenated hydrocarbons which will be separated and purified as byproducts.

## Oleo Trade Fears Eased By USDA Butter Action

The Department of Agriculture announced last week that government supplies of butter accumulated by the Commodity Credit Corporation in its price support operation will be offered for export sale at the world market price. The announcement tended to alleviate the fears of the oleomargarine industry that this butter supply, amounting to several million pounds, might be dumped on the domestic market and depress fats prices.

## Ammonia Expansion Set By Allied at Hopewell Unit

Expansion of its nitrogen plant at Hopewell, Va., to increase production of anhydrous ammonia by 50,000 tons per year was announced May 5 by Nitrogen Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation.

Ammonia capacity of the Hopewell plant was increased last year. The new project involves changes in equipment and installation of some new facilities and will further expand ammonia capacity as well as capacity for converting ammonia to nitrogen solutions. The division has two other nitrogen units—at South Point, Ohio, and Omaha, Neb. The Hopewell plant produces ammonia, nitrate of soda, ammonium nitrate-limestone fertilizer and nitrogen fertilizer solutions.

## Detergent Additives Facilities Being Increased by Monsanto

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., is constructing facilities to increase production of detergent additives for lubricating oils, it has been announced by John W. Newcombe, petroleum chemicals sales manager for the company's organic chemicals division. The added capacity, which will approximately double the company's production of detergent-dispersant oil additives, is being erected at the division's W. G. Krummrich plant at Monsanto, Ill., and is expected to start in September of this year, Mr. Newcombe said.

## CCC Sells More Linseed Oil

An additional 44,800,000 pounds of raw linseed oil has been sold by the Commodity Credit Corporation for export, the Department of Agriculture reported May 5. Price was 7 cents per pound, and, as in two previous sales, the oil was sold on a delivery in store basis.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 165, No. 19, May 10, 1954. Published every Monday by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A. Subscription prices—United States and possessions, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1884, at the New York Post Office under the act of March 3, 1879.
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## Price Index Declines

The overall OPD price index declined 0.40 point, to reach 109.37, reversing the upward trend of recent weeks. Strong reaction of oilmeals brought down the oil, fats and waxes market. Cottonseed meal, peanut meal, soybean meal and oleostearine were lowered, as was copra. Oils lowered in this market were corn, cottonseed, oleo and soybean. Bees wax and safflower oil were advanced. In the drug and fine chemicals section, aminophyllin, theophylline and mercurials were advanced. There were no reductions in this group. Argentine casein moved upward among protective coating materials, and was the only change in the market.

Advances in saponification and soaply crude glycerine were the only changes in the industrial inorganic chemicals market. Among essential oils, flavorings and aromatics, camphor, citronella, dillweed, geranium, ocotea cymbarum, petitgrain and sandalwood oils were advanced. Sesame seed and nutmeg also moved upward. Reductions were noted for peppermint oil and for black and white pepper. Mercury moved ahead in the heavy chemicals group. Reductions in this section were noted for potassium stannate, tin metal, sodium stannate and for other tin salts. No price activity was recorded in the coal chemicals section.

Dried blood and tankage were firmer among agricultural chemicals. There were no reductions in this section. The petroleum derivatives and textiles and leather chemicals groups were without price activity.

### Prices Advanced

Aminophylline, USP, 50c. per lb. (57).
Calomel, 55c. per lb. (57).
Casein, Argentine, 1¾c. per lb. (70).
Cassia, Batavia cuttings, ¼c. per lb. (65).
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, 4c. per lb. (65).
"0000," 3c. per lb.
Dried blood, .0c. per unit of ammonia, New York (44).
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification 88%, 1c. per lb. (49).
soaplye, 80%, 1c. per lb.
Mercuric chloride, NF, 50c. per lb. (57).
Cyanide, 50c. per lb.
Iodide, 50c. per lb.
Oxide, red, NF, 55c. per lb.
yellow, USP, 55c. per lb.
Mercury, $2 per flask (36).
Oil, anise, USP, 25c. per lb. (65).
Camphor, sassafrassy, 9c. per lb. (65).
white, 5c. per lb.
Cedarwood, 5c. per lb. (65).
Citronella, Ceylon, 5c. per lb. (65).
Java-type, 5c. per lb.
Dillweed, 30c. per lb. (65).
Geranium, Bourbon, 50c. per lb. (65).
Nutmeg, West Indian, ½c. per lb. (65).
Ocotea cymbarum, 2c. per lb. (65).
Palmarosa, $1.25 per lb. (65).
Petitgrain, 10c. per lb. (65).
Safflower, 1c. per lb. (67).
Sandalwood, NF, 50c. per lb. (65).
Sassafrass, art., 10c. per lb. (65).
Sesame seed, Salvadorian, nat., ½c. per lb. (65).
Shellac, Lemon, No. 1, 3½c. per lb. (70).
No. 2, 3½c. per lb.
Superfine, 2½c. per lb.
TN, 3c. per lb.
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia (44).
Theophylline, 50c. per lb. (57).
Wax, bees, African, crude, 1c. per lb. (67).
refd., bleached white, 1c. per lb.
White precipitate, 75c. per lb. (57).
Yellow, mercury oxide, 55c. per lb. (70).

### Prices Reduced

Cardamom seed, decorticated, Alleppey, 10c. per lb. (65).
green, Alleppey, 5c. per lb.
Ceylon, 5c. per lb.
Celery seed, French, 1c. per lb. (65).
Indian, ½c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, 1c. per lb. (65).
Zanzibar, 1c. per lb.
Copra, $10 per ton (67).
Cottonseed meal, $3 per ton (67).
Ginger, African, 1c. per lb. (65).
Lard, ½c. per lb. (67).
Oil, corn, crude, ½c. per lb. (65).
ref., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb. (67).
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Oleo, 3c. per lb. (67).
Peppermint, nat., 10c. per lb. (65).
redist., USP, 20c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb. (67).
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, ½c. per lb. (67).
Paprika, Spanish, 1c. per lb. (65).
Peanut meal, $1 to $3 per ton (67).
Pepper, black, Malabar, 3c. per lb. (65).
white, 1c. per lb.
Potassium stannate, .04c. per lb. (36).
Sodium stannate, .05 per lb. (36).
Soybean meal, $7 per ton (67).
Stannic chloride anhyd., .05c. per lb. (36).
Oxide, 5c. per lb.
Stannous chloride anhyd., .07c. per lb. (36).
Chloride, hydrous, .05c. per lb.
Sulfate, .06 per lb.
Tin, 1½c. per lb. (36).

### OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100—1949 average)

| May 7, 1954 | April 30, 1954 | May 8, 1953 |
|---|---|---|
| 109.37 | 109.77 | 106.47 |

## Heyden Advances Irey

Kenneth M. Irey has been elected assistant vice-president of Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York. Mr. Irey, who joined Heyden in 1949, has been chemical production manager since 1953. Previously he served as assistant manager of Heyden's Garfield, N. J., plant. From 1939 to 1949 Mr. Arey was plant superintendent of Monsanto Chemical Company's Springfield, Mass., plastics plant.

# Plant Food Convention In June to Hear Benson

Nationally known leaders in the field of agriculture, including Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, will address the ninth annual convention of the American Plant Food Council, to be held at The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 10 through 12. The convention will open with a meeting of the council's board of directors on the night of June 10.

The convention sessions will begin on June 11, with the annual address of the council's president, Paul T. Truitt. He will be followed by four speakers on a panel program devoted to agricultural public relations, with Robert H. Reed, editor of *Country Gentleman* and president of the American Agricultural Editor's Association as moderator. Other speakers on the panel will include:—Stanley Andrews, managing director of the national project in agricultural communication at Michigan State College; J. M. Eleazer, extension information specialist with the agricultural extension service of Clemson Agricultural College, and Ed Lipscomb, director of public relations of the National Cotton Council of America.

**Soil Builders Award Presentation**

Two outstanding farm magazine editors, representing the winners in the "Soil Builders Award for Editors" contest sponsored by the council, will be honored on June 11. The awards will be presented by Louis H. Wilson, secretary and director of information of the council. The "Soil Builders Award for Editors" contest was conceived and planned in cooperation with the American Agricultural Editors' Association to recognize editors and their staffs members "who have rendered outstanding service as soil builders and, as such, builders of a more sound and profitable farming system."

National judges for the contest are:—Joseph T. Brown, president, National Association County Agricultural Agents; Waters S. Davis, jr., president, National Association of Soil Conservation Districts;

—*Continued on page 59*

## Hydrogen Peroxide Method Evolved by Solvay Process

A new process for manufacture of hydrogen peroxide was announced last week by Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York. Work on this new process was initiated by Allied Chemical's central research laboratory at Morristown, N. J., and perfected on pilot plant scale by a team of chemists and engineers at Solvay's research center in Syracuse, N. Y.

In contrast with the older electrolytic method of producing hydrogen peroxide, Solvay's new process involves a chemical oxidation reaction using raw materials mainly available within the Allied organization. Engineering and design work for a new plant employing this process is already underway. The new plant will be installed at one of Solvay's present plant locations. Decision as to location of the new plant will be made in the near future.

## *Stauffer Co. President*

Hans Stauffer, formerly executive vice-president and general manager, has been elected president of Stauffer Chemical Company. Mr. Stauffer, with the company thirty-four years, succeeds Christian de Guigne, who has been made board chairman. John Stauffer, vice-president and secretary, with thirty-six years of service, has taken on the added duties of chairman of the new executive committee.

## Koppers Buys Bulk of Stock Of Wood-Treating Company

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced that it has purchased substantially all stock of American Lumber & Treating Company. Koppers' purchase of the company will be consummated by the exchange of shares of Koppers common stock for shares of American Lumber & Treating stock. American Lumber & Treating has 361,767 issued and outstanding shares.

Walter P. Arnold, vice-president and general manager of Koppers wood-treating operations, said that no immediate changes are contemplated in the production or organization of the plants of American Lumber & Treating but that the AL&T headquarters organization, which has been in Chicago, will be integrated with the headquarters organization of Koppers wood preserving division in Pittsburgh.

AL&T has been principally owned by Aluminum Company of America and Chicago Bridge & Iron Company, each of which has held in excess of 47 percent of the outstanding common stock. The balance has been owned by various individuals.

A number of patents and trademarks relating to wood treatment are being acquired including the "Wolman" and "Minalith" trademarks. "Wolman" salts are used as preservative for wood and "Minalith" chiefly as fire retardant treatment for wood. The present policy in regard to licensing the use of these materials to other companies is to continue.

## Solvay Names Elleman In Top Personnel Shifts

Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has made five appointments in its New York executive office, including those of John H. Elleman, who has been named director of sales, and Denman Peniston, who has become assistant to the president. Named as assistant directors of sales were:—Arthur Phillips, jr.; Harry R. Stoothoff and Neal M. Draper.

Mr. Elleman was first employed by Solvay in 1935 as an engineer in its technical service section. Prior to his present appointment, he held the post of assistant director of sales. Mr. Peniston has been with the company for more than forty years. His positions have included those of manager of the New York branch, assistant director of sales, and, for the past three years, director of sales.

John H. Elleman

Mr. Phillips has been with Solvay since 1929 and was named manager of the Detroit, Mich., sales office in 1946. He became an assistant to the director of sales in 1951. Mr. Stoothoff also joined Solvay in 1929 and was assigned to the Chicago branch. Since then he has held the positions of assistant branch manager of the Chicago branch and manager of Solvay's special alkalies and cleansers section. Mr. Draper joined the company in 1934 and in 1951 was made manager of the Solvay's ammonium and potassium section.

## Davison Starts Triple Super Operations at Its Florida Site

Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., has started production of triple superphosphate at its new plant near Bartow, Fla. The unit, built at a cost of $10,400,000, has an annual capacity of 200,000 tons, and Davison plans to bring output up to this level as soon as possible.

Current industry output of triple superphosphate amounts to about 1,900,000 annually, of which nearly 80 percent is produced in Florida. By the end of this year total demand is expected to reach 1,600,000 tons.

Operation of the Bartow plant is under Davison's Florida phosphate division, of which Dr. Allen T. Cole is manager. Sales are handled through the company's heavy chemicals department at Baltimore, William Caspari, jr., general sales manager.

## Ethanolamines Capacity Being Raised by Jefferson

Jefferson Chemical Company, New York, is nearing completion of a project to increase by 50 percent its ethanolamines production facilities at Port Neches, Tex. The new suit is expected to go on stream by the end of July, and much of the increased output is slated to go into the manufacture of morpholine, recently added to Jefferson's regular product list.

Integral with the expanded facilities is greatly improved manufacturing flexibility for the entire plant, allowing the production of varying ratios of mono-, di- and triethanolamine to satisfy the changing requirements for captive use or immediate sale as products, Jefferson stated. The facilities will also make possible significant improvements in product specifications, it was added.

## Pennsylvania Salt Elects

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has elected Dr. William Alfred LaLande, jr., and Edward F. Beale vice-presidents. Dr. LaLande will continue as manager of research and development while Mr. Beale will continue as treasurer.

## Electrochemists Hear Of Technology Gains

Members of the Electrochemical Society, at their annual meeting in Chicago last week, heard the presentation of 146 papers, a number of which included details on the latest developments and newest technics in the field.

J. D. Fitzpatrick and R. P. Rolfes described a process for the regeneration of chromic acid. They stated that the electrolytic cells used for the purpose are operated at 300 amperes, 4.2 volts, and with a current efficiency of 70 percent obtained. The cells are externally cooled to maintain an optimum temperature of 55 degrees centigrade. Feed to the cells is controlled by a method which eliminates the need for orifices or valves, they explained.

An improved method for the preparation of potassium hexachloromolybdate and a new method for preparing molybdenum dichloride were described by Seymour Senderoff and Abner Brenner. Potassium molybdate is dissolved in hydrochloric acid and the solution electrolyzed in a divided cell. Hydrogen chloride gas is then added to the catholyte to precipitate potassium hexachloromolybdate. In the second process molybdenum pentachloride is reduced with molybdenum powder to the trichloride. This is then heated to produce the molybdenum dichloride by thermal dissociation, the paper stated.

**Polarization in Halide Solutions**

In a related paper, Messrs. Senderoff and Brenner described the polarization and equilibrium potential studies in molten halide solutions. It was found that molybdenum was rather noble, between copper and silver, in the EMF series in this system but that oxides are preferentially deposited if oxycompounds are present. Evidence for ionic association and complex formation in molten halides at 600 degrees centigrade was discussed.

The preparation of reduced molybdenum halides from molybdenite concentrate was described by Roger J. Labrie and Mr. Senderoff. Commercial molybdenite concentrates, they pointed out, are chlorinated in the beginning of the process to produce molybdenum pentachloride and sulfur chlorides. The resultant salts may be dissolved in alkali halides and electrolyzed to deposit molybdenum metal at the cathode.

Electrolytic reduction of reduced oxides to prepare titanium was described by M. E. Sibert, Q. H. McKenna, M. A. Steinberg and E. Wainer. Titanium metal of 99 percent purity was prepared by electrolysis of reduced oxides in melts of

—*Continued on page 66*

## Isophthalic Acid Facilities Planned by Calif. Standard

Plans for immediate construction of a multi-million dollar plant designed for the first commercial production of the chemical intermediate, isophthalic acid, have been announced by Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco. The new plant is to be built at Standard's Richmond, Calif., refinery. Completion, on a site now being prepared, is scheduled for the middle of 1955.

Production from the new acid facility, designed to turn out 50,000,000 pounds of isophthalic acid a year, will be marketed by Oronite Chemical Company, San Francisco, a Standard subsidiary. Isophthalic acid, which so far has been made only in experimental amounts, represents a new raw material for the plastics industry, and for the manufacture of surface active coatings.

The acid intermediate will be made by a process invented and developed by California Research Corporation, another Standard subsidiary. In the process, isophthalic acid of high purity is derived from meta-xylene, a raw material produced by catalytic reforming operations in Standard's Richmond refinery.

## Ammonia Unit to Be Built By Miss. River Fuel Corp.

Mississippi River Fuel Corporation last week announced plans calling for the construction of a $15,000,000 ammonia plant, marking its entry into the petrochemical business. The new unit, to be located about twenty miles south of St. Louis, Mo., on the Mississippi River on a 4,500 acre tract of land acquired by the firm last June, will have a daily capacity of 200 tons of ammonia, and will turn out anhydrous ammonia, nitric acid and ammonium nitrate. In the making of ammonia, natural gas from Mississippi River Fuel's pipeline system will be employed. Production is expected to start up by January, 1956.

# *Washington Talks It Over*

**By Ralph L. Cherry**

The way some of the farmer cooperatives view it, there is more at stake in the fight over building the proposed Hells Canyon Dam project in Idaho than just the question of whether the project should be undertaken by private or public power. To the cooperatives, it is a question of prices for fertilizer to the farmers of the midwest and western areas.

In 1940, the Geological Survey estimated that total phosphate reserves in the United States amounted to 15,300,000,000 tons of which the bulk, or about 8,000,000,000 tons, are located in the western states adjacent to Hells Canyon. Realizing that the Florida deposits, which now supply most of the phosphate used by the fertilizer industry will not last forever, a group of farmer cooperatives got together a few years ago and bought up a big chunk of the western phosphate reserves.

At the time there was talk of the government building Hells Canyon dam which would be a source of large quantities of low-cost power which is what the cooperatives need to develop the deposits. But lately, private power companies have been moving to take over power development in this area by proposing a series of small dams. The question has been raised whether such a development would be able to supply the power at the low cost contemplated by Hells Canyon dam and in the quantities desired.

The cooperatives are vigorously supporting the building of the big dam with public funds, figuring that it could mean a savings to farmers of as much as $20,000,000 a year because of the greater amounts of concentrated fertilizers that could be produced with low-cost power from the dam. The final decision rests with the Federal Power Commission and with Secretary of the Interior McKay.

**Flammable Fabrics Act Changes**

Industry is finding it necessary to have the flammable fabrics act amended before the ink is dry on this new law and before it has even gone into operation. The Federal Trade Commission is now engaged in drawing up the rules and regulations of the law in preparation for its going into effect July 1.

Congress spent more than a year working on the bill and when passed it followed the advice of industry spokesmen and experts and incorporated commercial standard 191-53 into the law as the test for determining the relative degree of hazard involved in the material. Now it develops that a good percentage of silk, organdie, bastiste, veils, nettings, etc., have

—*Continued on page 34*

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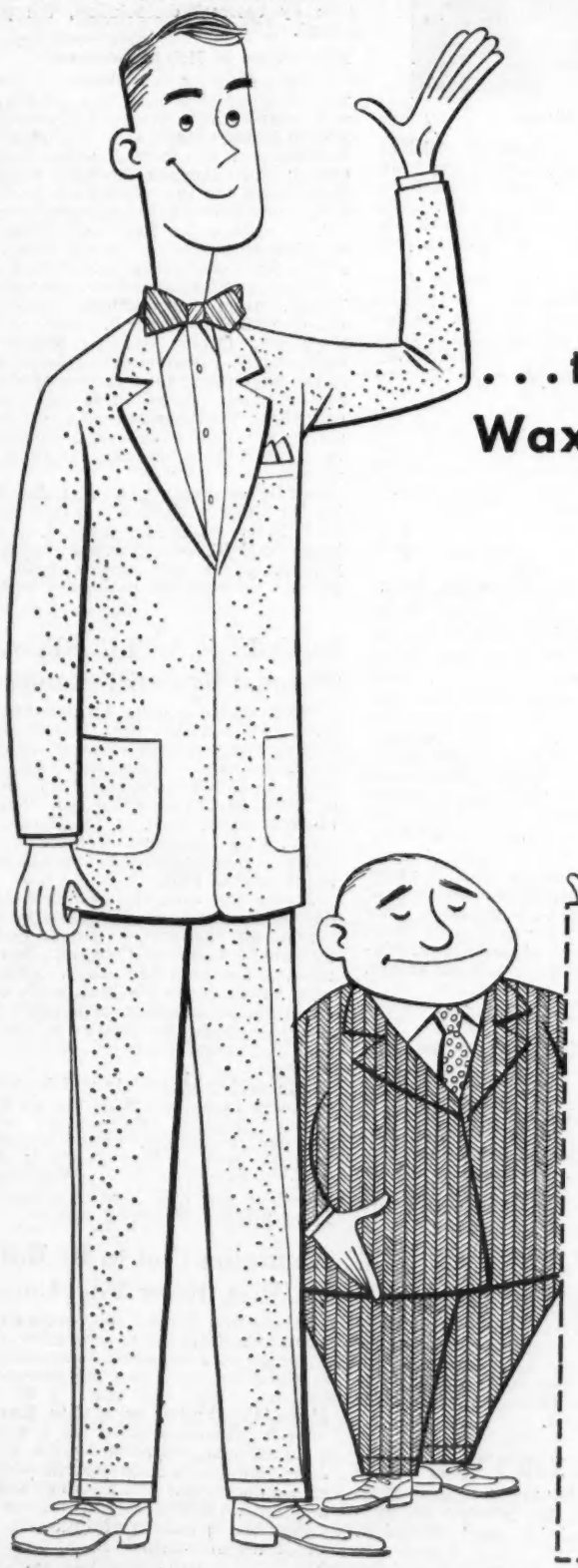

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# Association Meetings

**This Week**

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Berkley-Carteret hotel, Asbury Park, N. J., May 12-14.
Canadian Pest Control Operators, annual conference, University of Montreal, Montreal, Canada, May 10-12.
Chlorine Institute, spring meeting, Seaview Country Club, Absecon, N. J., May 11-12.
National Cottonseed Products Association, annual meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., May 7-11.
Society of Cosmetic Chemists, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 14.
Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, May 12.
Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 11-13.

American Oil Chemists' Society, fall meeting, Radisson hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., October 11-13.
American Chemical Society, Chicago section, national chemical exposition, Chicago Coliseum, October 12-15.
American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute, regional meeting, Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., May 17.
American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N. Y., June 28-30.
American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, December 12-15.
American Petroleum Institute, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 8-11.
American Pharmaceutical Association, Statler hotel, Boston August 22-27.
American Plant Food Council, annual meeting, Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 10-13
American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Sherman and Morrison hotels, Chicago, June 13-18.
American Soybean Association, annual convention, Memphis, Tenn., August 30-September 1.
American Water Works Association, annual conference, Seattle, Wash., May 23-28.
Animal Health Institute, annual meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, June 14-16.
Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 26.
Basic Materials Exposition, International Amphitheatre, Chicago May 17-20.
Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference and exhibition, Royal York hotel, Toronto, June 21-23.
Chemical Market Research Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, May 20.
Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Netherlands Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 23-25; annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 5-7.
Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section, New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 23-25.
Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 19-22.
Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 18-20.
Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, annual convention, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 16-19.
Magnesium Association, annual meeting, Chase hotel, St. Louis, Mo., November 15-17.
Manufacturing Chemists Association, annual meeting and joint outing with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 3-5.
National Chemical Exposition, Chicago Coliseum, Chicago, October 12-15.
National Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 14-16.
National Foreign Trade Council, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 15-17.
National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 15-17.
Packaging Machinery Manufacturers' Institute, Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., September 23-26.
Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting, Barbizon-Plaza hotel, New York, October 27-29.
Plant Maintenance Show, Pan Pacific Auditorium, Los Angeles, July 13-15.
Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 24-26.
Proprietary Association of Canada, annual meeting, Thousand Island Club, Alexander Bay, N. Y., June 14-16.
Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, dinner meeting, Toots Shor restaurant, New York, May 19.
Society of the Plastics Industry, exposition, technical conference, Public Auditorium, Cleveland and Statler hotels, Cleveland, Ohio, June 7-10.
Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, joint outing with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 3-5.
Toilet Goods Manufacturers Association of Canada, annual meeting, Whiteface Inn, Lake Placid, N. Y., June 14-16.
World Congress on Surface Active Agents, Sorbonne, Paris, France, August 30-September 3.

## Del-Mar-Va Parley June 26

Del-Mar-Va Peninsula Fertilizer Association will hold its annual meeting June 26 at the George Washington hotel, Ocean City, Md.

# *Oils, Fats Output, Use: March*

Statistics on production and consumption of oils, and fats, including raw materials and primary products have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, for the month of March. The data are as follows:—

### Primary Products

| | Pounds | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | Consumption | Stocks Mar. 31 |
| Animal foots from refining, 100% basis | 2,242,000 | 2,007,000 | 4,636,000 |
| Babassu oil, crude | ..... | ..... | [1] ..... |
| refined | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Castor oil, No. 1 | 5,095,000 | 5,239,000 | [2]24,444,000 |
| No. 3, crude | 1,669,000 | 2,407,000 | [2]9,031,000 |
| Chinawood or tung oil | 6,225,000 | 4,011,000 | 48,906,000 |
| Coconut oil, crude | 38,415,000 | 57,539,000 | [2]49,372,000 |
| refined | 37,407,000 | 33,455,000 | 10,625,000 |
| Cod and codliver oil | 108,000 | 1,495,000 | 4,138,000 |
| Corn oil, crude | 22,346,000 | 25,111,000 | 13,793,000 |
| refined | 21,516,000 | 20,228,000 | 4,356,000 |
| Cottonseed oil, crude | 200,632,000 | 211,435,000 | 184,799,000 |
| refined | 197,003,000 | 167,032,000 | [2]1,166,643,000 |
| Fish and marine mammal foots, 100% basis | [4] ..... | [4] ..... | 1,120,000 |
| Fish oil, refined | 1,761,000 | 955,000 | 1,690,000 |
| Fish oil, not specified, except liver oil | 223,000 | 598,000 | 3,894,000 |
| Fishliver oil, not specified | 27,000 | 236,000 | 594,000 |
| Grease, other than wool | 46,036,000 | 32,115,000 | 71,209,000 |
| Lard, rendered[5] | 174,000,000 | [6]8,661,000 | 50,249,000 |
| refined[5] | 111,000,000 | 5,994,000 | 28,696,000 |
| Linseed oil, raw | 44,419,000 | 35,939,000 | 465,181,000 |
| refined | 15,954,000 | 19,471,000 | 37,823,000 |
| Marine mammal oil, not specified | ..... | [4] ..... | [4] ..... |
| Menhaden oil | ..... | 4,195,000 | 14,423,000 |
| Neatsfoot oil | 211,000 | 340,000 | 962,000 |
| Oiticica oil | ..... | 817,000 | 2,900,000 |
| Olive oil, edible | 231,000 | 237,000 | 3,049,000 |
| inedible | ..... | 9,000 | 124,000 |
| sulphur foots | ..... | [1] ..... | 1,313,000 |
| Palm oil, crude | ..... | 3,148,000 | [2]13,773,000 |
| refined | [1] ..... | 669,000 | 302,000 |
| Palm kernel oil, crude | ..... | 1,247,000 | 773,000 |
| refined | [1] ..... | [1] ..... | 331,000 |
| Peanut oil, crude[7] | 8,338,000 | 6,728,600 | 6,903,000 |
| refined | 6,320,000 | 3,844,000 | 4,995,000 |
| Perilla oil | ..... | ..... | [1] ..... |
| Rapeseed oil, crude | ..... | ..... | [1] ..... |
| refined | ..... | 252,000 | 2,144,000 |
| Sardine (Pilchard) and herring oil | ..... | 9,000 | 5,369,000 |
| Sesame oil, crude | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| refined | ..... | 228,000 | 188,000 |
| Soybean oil, crude | 213,372,000 | 202,094,000 | 140,958,000 |
| refined | 188,570,000 | 183,214,000 | 98,466,000 |
| Sperm oil | ..... | 2,408,000 | [2]12,752,000 |
| Tallow, edible | 15,850,000 | 10,293,000 | 7,717,000 |
| refined | 1,738,000 | 2,325,000 | 1,095,000 |
| inedible | 135,173,000 | 114,170,000 | 209,414,000 |
| refined | 25,187,000 | 20,813,000 | 12,330,000 |
| Vegetable oil, not specified, crude | 973,000 | 1,489,000 | 19,053,000 |
| refined | 1,598,000 | 1,356,000 | 2,893,000 |
| Vegetable foots, 100% basis | 22,874,000 | 14,998,000 | 43,013,000 |
| Whale oil | ..... | [8] ..... | [4] ..... |
| Wool grease | 466,000 | [9] ..... | [10]1,290,000 |

### Primary Products Except Oil

| | | Production | Shipments and transfer | Stocks Mar. 31 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cottonseed cake and meal | tons. | 278,124 | 236,838 | [11]167,313 |
| hulls | tons. | 133,752 | 124,650 | 94,588 |
| linters | running bales. | [12]188,968 | 175,851 | [12]228,576 |
| hull fiber | lbs. | 1,269,000 | 1,430,000 | 914,000 |
| motes and grabbots | lbs. | 3,328,000 | 3,045,000 | 8,751,000 |
| Soybean cake and meal | tons. | 456,660 | 448,451 | 170,729 |
| Lecithin | lbs. | 2,499,000 | 2,475,000 | 2,309,000 |
| Edible soy flour, full fat | tons. | 489 | 574 | 204 |
| other | tons. | 6,355 | 6,411 | 911 |
| industrial soy flour | tons. | 2,681 | [4] ..... | [4] ..... |
| Other cake and meal— | | | | |
| Castor bean | tons. | 3,827 | 4,817 | 5,345 |
| Copra | tons. | 10,213 | 9,349 | 1,149 |
| Corn germ | tons. | 14,666 | 14,597 | 1,352 |
| Flaxseed | tons. | 40,591 | 46,520 | 14,023 |
| Olive | tons. | 305 | 340 | [14] ..... |
| Peanuts[13] | tons. | 6,064 | 6,355 | 2,253 |
| Tung nut | tons. | 3,593 | 3,319 | 844 |
| Other | tons. | 1,996 | 1,423 | 3,660 |

### Secondary Products

| | Pounds | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | Consumption | Stocks Mar. 31 |
| Castor oil, chemically dehydrated | 1,977,000 | 1,470,000 | 4,475,000 |
| Deodorized oil[15] | 30,363,000 | 11,333,000 | 7,575,000 |
| Fatty acid stock, including spent and salvaged oils and fats, palm oil, refuse, etc. (100% fatty acid basis) | 832,000 | 2,038,000 | 2,710,000 |
| Fish and marine mammal fatty acids[17] | 1,342,000 | 429,000 | 2,343,000 |
| Glycerin, chemically pure (100% basis)[18] | 14,099,000 | 9,647,000 | 23,941,000 |
| crude (100% basis) | 20,120,000 | 21,291,000 | 15,916,000 |
| high gravity and yellow distilled (100% basis) | 6,804,000 | 5,376,000 | 19,084,000 |
| Grease oil and lard oil | 4,550,000 | 2,429,000 | 7,206,000 |
| Hydrogenated oil and fats, edible— | | | |
| Cottonseed | 70,397,000 | 66,056,000 | 21,439,000 |
| Soybean | 92,651,000 | 95,026,000 | 25,987,000 |
| Other | 7,445,000 | 4,572,000 | 2,659,000 |
| Inedible— | | | |
| Animal | 2,800,000 | 3,708,000 | 3,328,000 |
| Vegetable | 1,063,000 | 2,054,000 | 1,299,000 |
| Fish | 570,000 | 1,474,000 | 1,801,000 |
| Oleomargarine | [19]116,538,000 | [4] ..... | 23,857,000 |
| Oleo oil | 4,553,000 | 654,000 | 2,104,000 |
| Shortening | 178,279,000 | 697,000 | 88,575,000 |
| Stearin, animal, edible | 2,073,000 | 1,640,000 | 1,191,000 |
| inedible | 3,189,000 | 783,000 | 3,446,000 |
| vegetable oil winter | 14,577,000 | 13,266,000 | 16,750,000 |
| Tall oil, crude | 28,919,000 | 27,167,000 | 65,242,000 |
| refined, including distilled and fractionated tall oil | 10,392,000 | 5,990,000 | 15,640,000 |
| Tallow oil | 668,000 | 933,000 | 2,184,000 |
| Winterized oil | 63,359,000 | 34,513,000 | 33,613,000 |

### Raw Materials at Mills

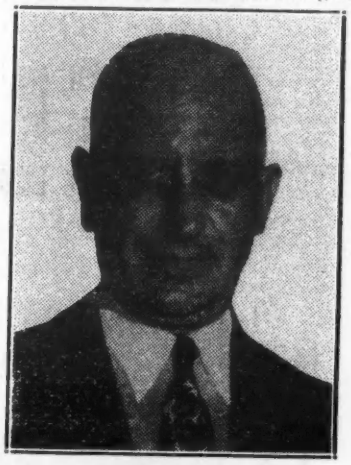
| | Tons | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Receipts | Crushings | Stocks Mar. 31 |
| Castor beans | 117 | 7,102 | 12,639 |
| Copra | 27,085 | 29,646 | 12,569 |
| Corn germs | 28,699 | 28,210 | 1,640 |
| Cottonseed | 50,278 | 597,568 | 1,332,089 |
| Flaxseed | 39,411 | 63,440 | 65,081 |
| Olives | [22] ..... | 608 | [14] ..... |
| Peanuts[13] | 11,410 | 10,156 | 3,965 |
| Soybeans | 438,024 | 577,567 | 1,568,901 |
| Tung nuts | 13,508 | 17,358 | 2,929 |
| Other | 1,746 | 2,825 | 1,800 |

[1] Included in "Other vegetable oils" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[2] Data for stocks of crude palm oil, crude coconut oil, castor oil No. 1 and No. 3, and sperm oil areon a commercial basis and do not include figures for stock piles of strategic oils.
[3] Commodity Credit Corporation, U.S. Department of Agriculture reported ownership of 890,029,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil as of March 31, 1954.
[4] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[5] Data on production collected by U.S. Department of Agriculture. Refined lard production data represent Federally inspected lard.
[6] Excludes quantities used in refining.
[7] Data on production and stocks held at crude oil mill locations collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.
[8] Included in "Sperm Oil."
[9] Data not available.
[10] Held by wool scourers.
[11] Commodity Credit Corporation, U.S. Department of Agriculture reported ownership of 29,576 tons of cottonseed cake and meal as of March 31, 1954. Of this quantity, 2,590 tons were reported held at oil mills.
[12] Includes 45,961 bales first cut; 137,452 bales second cut; and 5,555 bales mill run. Average gross bale weight: Total, 609.0; first cut, 593.8; second cut, 615.1; and mill run, 583.3 pounds.
[13] Includes 121,810 bales first cut; 90,411 bales second cut; and 14,355 bales mill run.
[14] Included in "Other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[15] Data collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
[16] Winterized-deodorized oil, hydrogenated-deodorized oil, and cooking and salad oils not included.
[17] Data for fatty acids do not include estimates for companies reporting information on an annual basis.
[18] Includes data for synthetic glycerin.
[19] The total for March, 1954, was packaged as follows:—One pound units 109,246,000 pounds; bulk, pats or chips, 1,448,000, and bulk other 5,922,000 pounds. The sum of these items may not agree with the production total shown above because some margarine is not packaged during the same month in which it is produced.

# Chemists' Club Elects Ira Vandewater Pres.

The Chemists' Club at its fifty-fifth annual meeting last week elected a new president. He is Ira Vandewater, president of R. W. Greeff & Co., New York. Mr. Vandewater succeeds William F. George of Hooker Electrochemical Company's New York office as the club's chief executive.

Elected to serve with Mr. Vandewater for one-year terms were the following new



Ira Vandewater

vice-presidents:—Resident, L. V. Steck, Shell Chemical Corporation, New York; suburban, Beverley L. Clarke, Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.; non-resident, J. H. Rushton, Chicago, and junior, William Wishnick, Witco Chemical Company, New York.

Lloyd Van Doren was re-elected secretary of the club, while L. E. Erlandson of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, will continue as treasurer of the organization. Four new trustees were added to the club's board for three-year terms. They are:—

James J. McMahon of James J. McMahon, Inc., New York advertising firm; Lawrence H. Flett, National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York; John P. Remensnyder, Heyden Chemical Corporation, and Paul B. Slawter, jr., Sterling Advertising Agency, New York.

## Air Pollution Control Ass'n Elects Larson as President

The Air Pollution Control Association at its forty-seventh annual meeting in Chattanooga, Tenn., last week elected Gordon P. Larson president. Mr. Larson served as first vice-president of the association during the past year and has been one of the nine directors for the past two years.

Director of the Los Angeles County Air Pollution Control District since 1949, Mr. Larson succeeds Thomas C. Wurts as president of APCA. In addition to a new president, the association also elected the following five new directors:—

Basil Horsfield, vice-president, Reynolds Metals Company, Sheffield, Ala.; Benjamin Linsky, Bureau of Smoke Inspection & Abatement, Detroit, Mich.; Herbert H. Ulrich, chief smoke regulation engineer, Omaha, Neb.; Elmer P. Wheeler, industrial hygienist, Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., and H. A. Belyea, Ontario Department of Health, Toronto, Ont.

## Industrial Research Institute Now Headed by H. G. Vesper

Howard G. Vesper, vice-president of Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco, is the new president of the Industrial Research Institute. Mr. Vesper, also president of Standard's subsidiary, the California Research Corporation, was inducted at the institute's recent annual meeting on the west coast.

E. D. Reeves, executive vice-president of Standard Oil Development Company, New York, was elected vice-president, succeeding Mr. Vesper. Mr. Reeves automatically succeeds to the presidency in 1955.

## SOCMA Meeting Wednesday

The Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association will hold its regular monthly luncheon meeting at the Commodore hotel, New York, Wednesday. Dr. Arthur R. Upgren, dean of the Amos Tuck School of Business Administration at Dartmouth College will talk on "Recession, Depression or Recovery?" Cocktails will be served at 12:15 p.m. and luncheon at 12:45.

# SAVE in your processing costs with Baker SODIUM HYDROXIDE and POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE

# PELLETS

The extreme purity of Baker Caustic Pellets has saved industrial users many steps in processing. They are time and money savers.

These Pellets are white, extremely pure, low in heavy metals, low in chloride, carbonate, sulfate, phosphate, nitrogen and silica content.

You also have three other advantages. They are free flowing—easy to pour—simplify your handling problems. They are easier to weigh—safer and more convenient to use.

And they now are available in tonnage quantities! Baker can supply you either Sodium Hydroxide Pellets in the Reagent and N. F. grades—or Potassium Hydroxide Pellets in the Reagent and U. S. P. grades.

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# Current Market Quotations

## Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, May 7 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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## A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde 99% dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250- .1435
l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050- .1300
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide tech., 5bls., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .30½ - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .86
Acetic anhydride dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .76 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l. dlvd lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.28 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib., dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .79 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .08 - —
Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile dms. c.l. works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidine, USP, bbls., works, frt equald lb. 1.15 - 1.17
Acetophenone cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
p-Acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms, frt. adjusted. lb. 17.50 - 21.00
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate tech dms., c.l lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l lb. .38½ - —
tanks lb. .32 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l lb. .38½ - —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Acid, abietic, com'l., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —
cryst., dms c.l. works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .07 - .07¼
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
glacial synthetic CP dms dlvd 100 lbs. 15.00 - 16.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 10.50 - 12.00
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.00 - 13.00
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP cbys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs. 24.00 - 25.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., same basis. lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .37 - .37½
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works, same basis lb. 2.55 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Anthranilic, bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —
Arsenous, tech., (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP dms. 25-50 kilo lots. kilo. 21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 21.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 21.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 22.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 22.50 - —
Battery, cbys. c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Benzoic, tech. bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls. dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 124.25- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 172.00- —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 177.00- —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 148.75- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 196.50- —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 201.50- —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 99.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 147.00- —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 152.00- —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 123.75- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.50- —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 176.50- —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 94.25 - —
Acid, boric, tech., powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 104.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 152.00- —
smaller lots same basis. ton. 157.00- —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 128.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 176.50- —
smaller lots same basis. ton. 181.50- —

Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.

Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tankcars, works lb. .32¼- —
Cacodylic, bots lb. 10.50 - 13.00
Camphoric natural, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
synth dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Capric, dms lb. .26¼- .28
Caprylic, dms lb. .29¾- .31½
Cassella, dms. frt alld lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35½- .36
Chicago, bbls., frt alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chloroacetic, mono-, purified, flake, 99%, dms. lb. .23½- .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, frt. equald, dms lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Chlorosulfonic dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0463- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Cholic, 25-100 lb. bots., fiber dms. lb. .No prices.
Chromic 99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .29
NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Cinnamic, ref'd, bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .28¾- —
10,000-lb lots, 1 ship't. lb. .29¼- —
smaller lots lb. .29¾- .31¼
hydrous, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .27 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .28 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Acid, Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .25¾- .27½
tankcars lb. .24 - —
double dist., dms lb. .26¼- .28
tankcars lb. .24½- .24¾
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .13 - .15½
tanks lb. .11¼- .12
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .11¼- .13
tanks lb. .09½- —
double dist., dms lb. .11¾- .13½
tanks lb. .10 - .10¼
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works. lb. .66 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% 207° C or above, ret dms. c.l., frt. equald gal. .98 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
non-ret., dms. c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
204° to 207° C., ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.08 - —
non-ret., dms. c.l. same basis gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .95 - —
imp. 75% at 215° C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .75 - .90
petroleum, dom., 195° to 213° C, non ret dms., c.l. San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .75 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C. to 236° C., non ret. dms. c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .50 - .53
245° C to 298° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .45 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection, fib dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. .No prices.
oral, fib., dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. .No prices.
Desoxycholic, fib dms, 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. No prices.
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 'D' 2,4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Acid, 2-Ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35½- —
tanks, works lb. .33½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 2.10 - —
Folic, bots., fib. cns. kilo-lots or more gram. 1.60 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1570- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms lb. .27 - .28
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, c.l lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - 1.78
Gamma dry, ground, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots. lb. .23½- .31½
cbys. lb. .19 - —
dms. lb. .15½- —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100 lb lots, works lb 2.45 - 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 - 2.66
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., works, basis 100%, lb. .82 - —
paste, bbls., works, basis 100%, lb. .80 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhydrous (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 28.00 - —
20° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 30.00 - —
22° cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.25 - 4.50
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —

Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c per lb less.

Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 - .95
dilute NF 2% 5-lb bots lb .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½- .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, basis 30%, dms., works lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech. 70% bbls., non-return., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb. .88 - —
Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms, works lb. 5.00 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
J, bbls, works, basis 100% lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .70
L, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 - .20
smaller lots lb. .1750- .2100
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 - .3640
smaller lots lb. .305 - .3690
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .65 - .68
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2175- —
1 to 19 lb. .2225- .2278
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3818- —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 12.20
44% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 - 11.98
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.15 - 12.50
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .36¼- .38
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2005- —
water white, dms. lb. .2305- —
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .73
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms. works lb 1.27 - —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic, mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric)
Myristic, dms lb. .28 - .29¼
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Naphthol (1)-4-sulfonic (see Acid Neville and Winthers).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)5-sulfonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulfonic,8-amino (see Acid H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(5)-7-Sulfonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).

## *Abbreviations*

### *Used in OPD Market Quotations*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ACS | American Chemical Society | dist. | distilled | NNR | New and Nonofficial Remedies |
| alld. | allowed | distr. | distributor | No. | number |
| amorph. | amorphous | djns. | demijohns | nom. | nominal |
| AMP | American melting point | dlvd. | delivered | o- | ortho |
| anhyd. | anhydrous | dms. | drums | ord. | ordinary |
| a.p.a. | available phosphoric acid | dom. | domestic | oz. | ounce |
| artif. | artificial | E. | east | p- | para |
| ASTM | American Society for Testing Materials | e.p. | end point | Pac. | Pacific |
| | | equald. | equalized | pf. | proof |
| Be. | Baume | exp. | expressed | phos. | phosphate |
| bbls. | barrels | F. | fahrenheit | photo. | photographic |
| bgs. | bags | ferment. | fermentation | pkgs. | packages |
| bls. | bales | f.f.a. | free fatty acid | powd. | powdered |
| bots. | bottles | f.f.c. | free from chlorine | precip. | precipitated |
| b.p. | boiling point | fib. | fiber | prod. | producer |
| b.p.l. | bone phosphate of lime | f.o.b. | free on board | pt. | point |
| b.r. | boiling range | f.p.a. | free of prussic acid | pulv. | pulverized |
| bxs. | boxes | frt. | freight | purif. | purified |
| C. | centigrade | gal. | gallon | redist. | redistilled |
| cbys. | carboys | gran. | granular | refd. | refined |
| CD | completely denatured | grd. | ground | refy. | refinery |
| c.i.f. | cost, insurance, freight | i.&a. | iron and aluminum | reg. | regular |
| cks. | casks | i.b.p. | initial boiling point | resub. | resublimed |
| c.l. | carlots | imp. | imported | ret. | returnable |
| cns. | cans | incl. | included | SD | specially denatured |
| coml. | commercial | indust. | industrial | s.d. | single distilled |
| conc. | concentrated | kgs. | kegs | S. E. | southeast |
| CP | chemically pure | l- | laevo | sec. | secondary |
| cps. | centipoises | lacq. | lacquer | secs. | seconds |
| cryst. | crystal | lb. | pound | s.g. | specific gravity |
| cs. | cases | l.c.l. | less than carlots | shipt. | shipment |
| ctns. | cartons | liq. | liquid | soln. | solution |
| cyls. | cylinders | m- | meta | s.u. | standard unit |
| d- | dextro | m.a.p. | mixed anilin point | syn. | synthetic |
| dbl. | double | min. | minimum | tanks. | railroad tankcars |
| denat. | denatured | m.p. | melting point | tech. | technical |
| dest-dist. | destructive-distilled | N- | nitrogen | tert- | tertiary |
| dl- | dextro-laevo | n- | normal | USP | U. S. Pharmacopoeia |
| | | nat. | natural | vis. | viscosity |
| | | neut. | neutral | VM&P | varnish makers & painters |
| | | NF | National Formulary | W. | west |
| | | | | whse. | warehouse |
| | | | | w. w. | water-white |

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

## Acid, Nevile and Winther's — Alcohol, Ethyl

Acid, Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 9.00 9.30
Amide, USP, (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.55 6.35
38° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.75 —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 6.80
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 7.35
42° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
58.5 to 68% $HNO_3$, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
94½ to 95½% $HNO_3$, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
CP NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .25
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .16 - .17¾
tanks lb. .14¼- —
double dist. (white), dms lb. .18½- .20¼
tanks lb. .16¾- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic)
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Cresotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.14 - —
Palm oil, double dist., dms lb. .13¼- .15
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic)

Acid, para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst., cns. lb. .75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - 8.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09 - .09½
Picric, NF, bbls. lb. .55 - —
ums, smal. lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, synth. pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol)
tech bbls lb 2.70 - 2.90
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S bbls., works lb 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib, dms lb. .37 - —
sublimed, tech., fib, dms., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .46 - —
dyestuffs grade, fib, dms lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib, dms lb. .48 - —
powder, fib, dms lb. .53 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms, c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - .70
Soybean oil, double dist., dms lb. .15¼- .17
tanks lb. .13½- .15
single dist., dms lb. .15¼- .18½
tanks lb. .13½- .14¼

Acid, stearic, double pressed, bgs. lb. .14¼- .16¾
single pressed, bgs lb. .13¾- .16¼
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .16½- .19
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton. 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton. 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton. 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton. 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers cbys. extra, c.l., works frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
oleum, 20%, tanks, works ton. 25.00 - —
40% tanks, works ton. 29.00 - —
65% tanks, works ton. 39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .13¼- .15
hydrogenated, dms lb. .14¼- .16
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb 1.65 - 1.76
powder bbls, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb 1.51 - 1.69
tech, dms lb. .95 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb., dms., c.l lb. .37 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .37½- —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
100-lb dms lb. .39 - —
small dms lb. .41 - .47
Imported, bgs lb. .32 - —

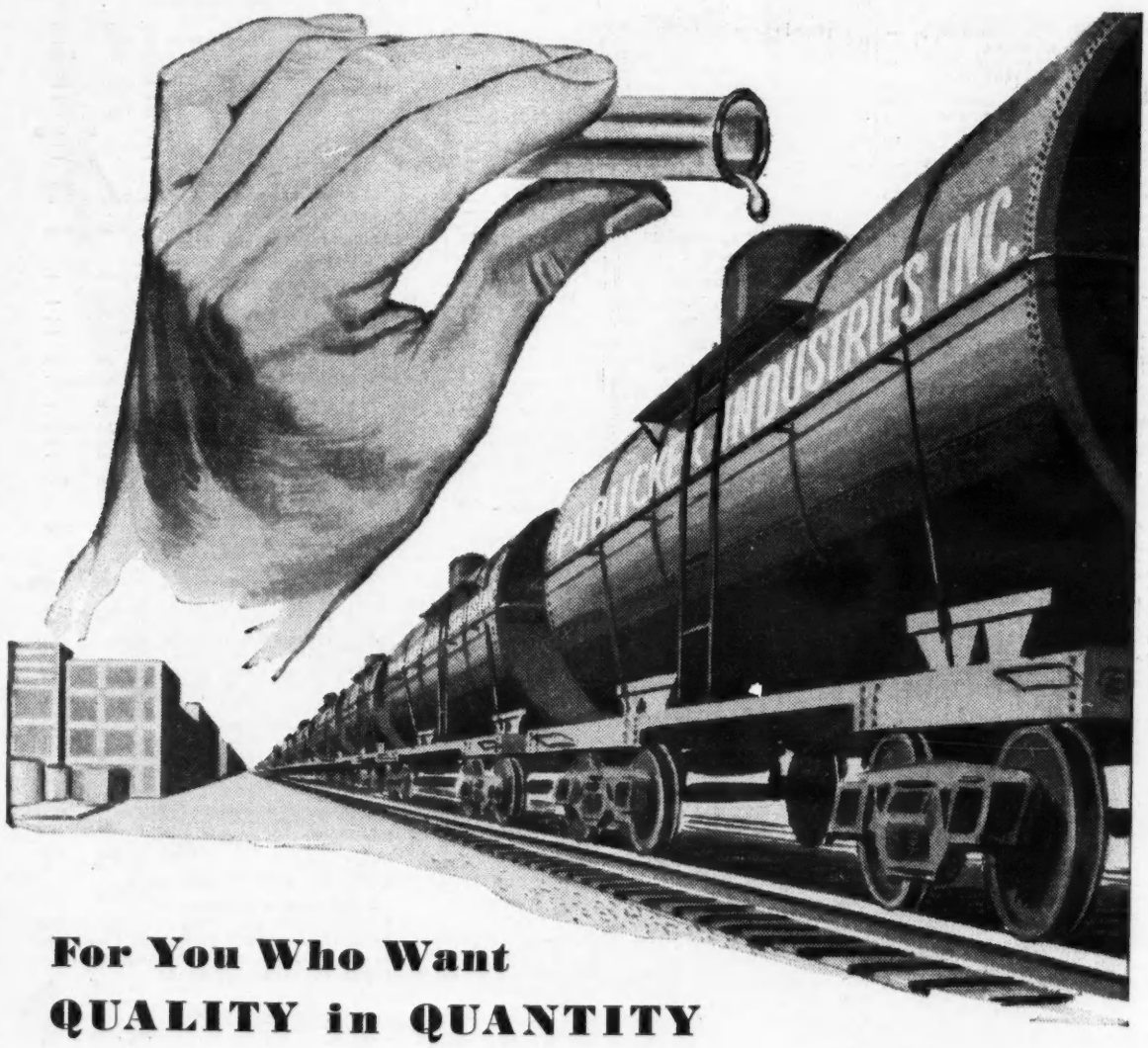
Acid, thioglycolic, refined, cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.80 - 1.88
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5T)
Undecylenic dms. lb 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Aconitine, cryst., potent, bots. oz. 78.00 - 85.00
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
ACTH, bots. gram. 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 4.00 - —
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 4.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 - 11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., c.l lb. .65 - .90
Egg, edible, flake, bbls lb. 1.69 - 1.73
powder, bbls lb. 1.73 - 1.77
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .93 - .96
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
fermentation, ref'd, 128-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
ACS grade, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
mixed, primary, dms., c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17¼- —
1-pentanol (synthetic normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl fermentation, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Cetyl, extra, ns., ens., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, fib., ens., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Industrial (see 1-Decanol).
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis. gal. .59½- .65⅛
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .41½- —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.

Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.

SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66⅛
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66⅛
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .65⅛
tanks, same basis gal. .41½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 20.48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.53 - 20.59
tanks, same basis gal. 20.35 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 21.58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.63 - 21.69
tanks, same basis gal. 21.45 - —


**For You Who Want**
**QUALITY in QUANTITY**

It's a fairly simple matter to achieve quality and consistency at the pilot plant level. But here at Publicker we maintain those characteristics while producing millions of gallons annually. Customers who demand quality in quantity have been on our books for many, many years. May we add *your* name?

ACETALDEHYDE
ACETIC ACID, GLACIAL
ACETONE C.P.—AMYL ACETATE
BUTYL ACETATE, NORMAL
BUTYL ALCOHOL, NORMAL
ETHYL ACETATE—ETHYL ALCOHOL
FUSEL OIL, REFINED
ISOAMYL ALCOHOL
PACO SOLVENT, T.R. 590

**PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES Inc.**

1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.

PHILADELPHIA—LOCUST 4-1400 • PITTSBURGH—LOCUST 1-8527

*New York & New England Distributor, Publicker Alcohol & Chemicals Sales Corporation*

NEW YORK—MURRAY HILL 8-6379 • BOSTON—FAIRVIEW 4-1888

Alcohol, 2-ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¾- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .184 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- .14
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- .15
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .35 - —
95% dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
99% dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .39 - —
Lauryl, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots. lb. 1.75 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms. lb. 1.57 - 2.15
standard, dms. lb. 1.35 - —
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .43 - —
industrial grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .33 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.lb. .29 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade dms gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .538 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .755 - —
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Allethrin 100% dms. frt., alld lb.32.00 - —
90%, dms., frt. alld lb.29.15 - —
solution 20% dms. 100-lb lots frt. alld lb. 6.80 - —
2½%, dms., frt. alld lb. .90 - 1.25
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cnys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid dms., works lb. .52¾- .54¾
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs .36 - —
powdered, cs lb. .50 - —
Curacao, kgs. lb. .50 - .55
Socotrine, kgs. lb. No prices
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms. lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0385- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0410- .0510
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works, frt. equald. lb. .1550- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1070- —
soln. 32° cbys., c.l., works lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0435- .0960
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran. dms. works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .1540- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1640- .1890
Aluminum fluoride, 1c lb. dms., 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic solution, cbys. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.65.00 -65.00
light bgs. dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% $Al_2O_3$, f.b. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% $Al_2O_3$, f.b. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, f.b., dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. 79½- —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .21½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .63½- —
standard, dms lb. .43 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. 1.02½- —
standard, dms lb. .72 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb can and 5c. to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
tribasic ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37

Aluminum sulfate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
ground, bgs., works ton.37.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ton.40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .13 - .15
powd., dms., works lb. .14 .16
Trihydrate heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene, tech., bbls lb. 1.03 - 1.18
o-Aminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works, lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
m-Aminophenol, distilled, dms, ton lots lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - .98
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms lb. 4.75 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works ton.85.00 -88.00
pure cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .18½- —
2 lb. .19 - —
3 lb. .19½- .20
4 lb. .20 - —
5 lb. .21 - —
refrigeration tanks, works ton.87.50 -90.50
Aqueous (29.4% $NH_3$), dms., c.l., dlvd., Met area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis. ton.96.00 - —

## Alcohol, 2-Ethylbutyl — Ammonium Sulfide

Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white, gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd basis ton 96.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms. lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms, kgs. 4,000 lb lots frt. alld lb. .80 —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton.312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.375.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
imported dms., c.l. lb. .07¼ .08¼
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd. lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide NF, gran. bbls lb .38 - .39
dms. lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech., white granular, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic bbls lb. .75 - —
dms lb. .80 .85
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms. works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton 77.50 - —
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.89.84 - —
Ammonium nitrate, fertilizer grade, domestic, bgs., western, 33.5%N, works ton.68.00 -70.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton 51.00 —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .26½- .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton.222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.235.50 - —
smaller, lots, ex whse ton.290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulfate, kgs lb. .38 - —
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .0865- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .09 - —
dibasic, NF V bbls., dms lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l works, frt. equald lb. .0365- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0915- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 1.64
Silicofluoride dms. works lb. .11 .12
Sulfamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton.44.00 -47.00
synthetic, bgs., c.l., western works ton.49.50 - —
bulk, works ton.45.00 - —
purified, dms., works lb .08½- .10
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis. ton.240.00 - —
l.c.l., 100% basis, works, ton.300.00 - —
tanks, frt. alld ton.180.00 - —


20° and 22° Baumé Water White and Commercial Grades Available in Tank Car Quantities from Niagara Falls, New York

20° Baumé Commercial Grade Muriatic Acid is also available for prompt tank car shipments from Carlsbad, New Mexico.

specifications

20° and 22° Baumé Water White Grade

COLOR . . . . . WATER WHITE
IRON . . . . . 0.0001% MAXIMUM
FREE CHLORINE . . . . . NONE
ARSENIC . . . . . NONE
INORGANIC SALTS . . 0.010% MAXIMUM
SULFATES . . . . . 0.001% MAXIMUM
ORGANIC MATTER . 0.0002% MAXIMUM
SUSPENDED MATTER . . . . . NONE

MURIATIC ACID

*International's Muriatic Acid* is produced from inorganic materials and, at the Niagara Falls Plant, is made directly by burning hydrogen with chlorine. You can be sure of the purity, quality and consistency of grade to specifications. Muriatic Acid, in the grade and quantity you require, is available for prompt shipments. We shall be glad to send samples on request.

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MINING·REFINING·MANUFACTURING CAUSTIC POTASH—*all standard grades;* CARBONATE OF POTASH—*all standard grades;* POTASSIUM CHLORIDE—*refined and technical grades;* SULFATE OF POTASH; LIQUID CHLORINE; MURIATIC ACID.

INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

*Address all inquiries to Industrial Sales Dept., Potash Division*
*General Offices: 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6*
*61 Broadway, New York 6 • Midland, Texas*

## Ammonium Sulfocyanide—Bismuth Subgallate

Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.a., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .28
Thioglycollate, com'l, cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% solution, dms. c.l. works. lb. .06½ - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride di-basic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
ex pen.ane, regular, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
technical, dms., c.l., dvid lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms lb. .56 - 1.25
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .74 - 1.05
e-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .41¾ - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
tanks, works lb. .25½ - —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.55
tech., dms lb. .75 - 1.20
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .70
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Salt, dms., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
Anise, Mexican, bgs lb. .24 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Syrian lb. .21 - .22
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs. lb. .24 - —
powdered dms lb. .28 - —
Anthracene 90-85% bbls. ton-lots, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .88 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .28½ - —
cases, c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½ - —
Sulfide, approx. 60%, bgs., dlvd. lb. .27 - .30
Trichloride, anhyd., pails, c.l., works lb. .38½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .40½ - —
Antimony potassium tartrate, tech., gran. or powd., dms lb. .56 - .59
USP, powd., dms lb. .61 - .62
Antipyrine, NF, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.70
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 23.40 - 23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1-kilo lots kilo. 77.00 - —
Argois, min 50% bgs shipment ports per 100 kilos, 100% basis 19.50 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. .70 - .71
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't lb. .60 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls. c.l., dlvd lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .06½ - .07½
Asafetida, cs. lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc Chrous N Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 1,300.00 - —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 556.00 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 46.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, 7RF, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 - —
8S, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton. 27.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds. L.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 37.00 - —
select, 350°F., fusing point, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 38.00 - —
270-285°F fusing point bgs., c.l., mines ton. 37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion tanks tank wagon refinery gal. .09½ - .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration tanks, tankwagon refinery ton 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery ton. 21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots. oz. 7.00 - 8.00
Sulfate, USP, bots. oz. 4.00 - 5.00

## B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root, bark, oags lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton 92.50 - —
smaller lots works ton 102.50 - —
Chlorate kgs., works lb .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd. bgs., c.l., works ton. 158.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 168.00 - —
crystals, tech., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
NF, crys., dms lb. .18 - —
Chromate, bgs. frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, crystals, bgs ton. 190.00 - 200.00
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide grd., dms., c.l., frt. equald. ton. 255.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton. 265.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works lb. .16 - —
Stearate, cns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms lb .14 - .14½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton. 85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton. 41.60 - —
ex-whse., N. Y. ton. 60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 9.50 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. .28 - .32
root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh bgs., c.l., mines ton. 14.00 - —
imported, Italian white high gel., bgs., 5 ton-lots, ex-whse ton. 80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton 83.10 - —
low gel, bgs., 5 ton-lots, ex whse ton. 78.95 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton 81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzaldenyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys. dms lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - .01
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .015 - —
dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .013 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .014 - —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .02 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .021 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Benzocaine dms lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, pure or nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .40 - —
Birmingham district gal. .40 - —
Chicago district gal. .40 - —
Cleveland district gal. .40 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .40 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .40 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .40 - —
Lone star, Texas gal. .40 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .39 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .40 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .40 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .40 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .40 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .40 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Benzophenone dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½ - .24½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - .25½
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works. lb 90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½ - .23½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - .24½
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.35 - 3.90
Formate, cns. lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Berberine bisulfate, cns. lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical).
Biotin cryst., bots gram. 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 3.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, oxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms. lb. 2.10 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —


# Dowicide Preservative helps put a safe means of expression at children's fingertips

*Popular finger paints use orthophenylphenol (Dowicide 1) for protection against objectionable odors or product breakdown*

Finger paints must obviously be exactly, safely constituted—easily soluble, safe even if swallowed, non-irritating to a child's delicate skin. Formulators depend on Dowicide® 1 to prevent objectionable odors and ingredient breakdown through bacterial attack, while meeting all the necessary requirements for safety. Orthophenylphenol's characteristics are extremely well adapted for use against bacterial decomposition in a wide variety of additional formulations.

Fourteen different Dowicide Preservatives currently increase manufacturing efficiency or improve product quality for the paint, textile, petroleum, adhesives, paper and pulp, cordage, leather, farming, transportation and other industries. *Your* processing, packaging or selling operations might well be profitably benefited by investigating one or more Dowicide Preservatives. The Dow laboratories are equipped to analyze preservative problems individually and, if desired, to test samples of your materials. For detailed information, write THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Michigan.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
Dept. DP 729A, Midland, Michigan

Please send me further information on the uses of Dowicide preservatives.

Name_____
Title_____
Company_____
Address_____
City_____ Zone_____ State_____

*The Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics—Vol. 104, No. 2, Feb. 1952.

*you can depend on DOW CHEMICALS* DOW

Bismuth subiodide, fib. dms....lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms.....lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works.lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ship't point.....lb. .22½ - .26
Ash (see Barium Sulfide).
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .15½- .22
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb higher
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works..... lb. .074 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .1225- —
furnace tast extruding bgs., c.l. works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse .....lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs. c.l. works lb. .0790 - —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .122 .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., cns., l.c.l., whse lb. .065 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works .....lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls.....lb. .50 - —
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
tree bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works..ton.190.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.200.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.110.00 - —
N. Y. whse.....ton.140.88 -165.00
pulp, 70%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.105.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.115.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs. unit-ton. 8.50 - —
high-grade unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 9.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l..... lb. .16½- .18
l.c.l. ..... lb. .17½- .25
Bloodroot, bls..... lb. .60 - .65
Blue alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. or Tenn. and N C., E. of Miss R. including St Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
toner, bbls. litho flushed same basis lb. 1.25 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis .....lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis..... lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb. .75 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis, lb. .16½- .18½
regular types, dry, bbls. same basis lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls. lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls.....lb. 5.00 - —
Blue, dry colors, dlvd. prices 1½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn. Tex (El Paso 2c.) Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1 6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago
Blue vitrol (see Copper sulphate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E..ton.62.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated (see D), of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
precipitate, (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF precip.).
Borax, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chicago..ton.125.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.70.00 - —
crystals, 99%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.115.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.120.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.41.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. Chi. ton.89.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.94.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.35.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N.Y., Chi ton.108.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.103.25 - —
powder, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.46.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.94.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.99.00 - —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns. .....lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works.....lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract)
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. up to 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
dms. lead-lined, dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. ..... lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol bots..... lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs, works.... lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l. works lb. .04½ .15½
raw paper bgs. c.l. works lb. .04½ .13
l.c.l. works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- .07
Turkey type bgs. c.l. Boston, Bethlehem Easton Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
raw, American bgs. works lb. .06¼ .06½
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Vandyke bbls. works lb. .09½- .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 - .35
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots. lb. .15 - .30
Buchu leaves, bls ..... lb. .50 - —
Butadiene, refined, cyls., refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, refinery lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .03 - —
n-Butyl acetate, fermentation, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —

## Bismuth Subiodide—Calcium Carbonate, Natural, Water-grd.

Butyl acetate, n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
n-Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .32 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .30 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms. less truckloads works lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate dms lb 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms. l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - .27
Butylamine (see mono-di-, and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .48 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .28½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. dlvd..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .19½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

## C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium iodide, jars lb 6.75 - 7.05
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.65 - —
anhydrous, dms ..... lb. 2.85 - —
synthetic USP crys., dms., 100 lb. lots or more lb. 2.65 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.85 - —
citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.65 - —
Calamine, USP, dms..... lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst, vials, 1 kilo lots, works gram. .75 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works. gram. .80 - .90
in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adj.. lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis ... lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse works, frt. alld on 96 lbs or over lb .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .10 - —
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .92 - .94
Carbide, standard generator size, dms. c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 - —
Carbonate, natural, dry-grd., air floated, 99.5%—325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 7.50 - 10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00


# EPON® RESIN does it!

## PAINT DURABILITY UP— PAINTING COSTS DOWN

reports New England's leading dairy company

All painted surfaces on these pumps and on the paper-bottle filling machine are protected by Epon formulations made for Hood by David E. Long Corp., N. Y.

## HERE'S HOW...

PAINTING is an important part of maintenance in a dairy plant—both for appearance and cleanliness. The paint must meet a wide range of conditions—steamy heat of processing rooms, near-freezing of circulation piping, scouring action of alkalies and detergents.

After conducting patch tests, H. P. Hood & Sons applied Epon resin-based paints experimentally to walls and ceilings of their laboratories, offices, bottling and processing rooms, and on piping and machinery.

The Hood results to date indicate Epon-based paints have these advantages: They can be applied directly to plaster, brick and cement with no special surface preparation. Two coats are adequate to cover any surface. Intervals between paintings are notably lengthened, which means substantial savings in labor and paint.

Paint users are rapidly recognizing the basic advantages of Epon resin-based formulations—excellent adhesion, resistance to abrasion and impact, ability to stand up under heat, humidity, and corrosive atmospheres. Your Shell Chemical representative will explain how Epon resins can improve your own paint and enamel formulations. Literature available for your study is SC:52-31 "Epon Resins for Surface Coatings." Just write or telephone.

**SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION**

Chemical Partner of Industry and Agriculture

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## Calcium Carbonate, Precip.—Chlorophyll, Oil Soluble

Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 -33.00
i.c.l., works ton 40.00 -48.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 —
i.c.l., works ton 45.00 -50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 -50.00
i.c.l., works ton 45.00 -65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works, ton 110.00 160.00
i.c.l., works ton 120.00 175.00
Chloride, cryst., purified, dms lb. .27 - —
flake 77-80% paper bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald ton 27.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tankcars works frt. alld ton 11.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton 33.00 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton 37.65 - —
solid, 73-75% dms. c.l., frt equald ton 25.50 - —
i.c.l. works same basis ton 34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms lb. .40 —
Chromate bgs. frt equald lb 29½ .30
Cyanide dms. dlvd E of Rockies lb .24 - .50
Gluconate, AA bbls., dms lb. .70 - .72
USP, bbls, dms lb. .63 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 2.30 - 2.45
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.20 - 4.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E. of Rockies cs 22.80 -24.75
dms., 100-lb., same basis dm 28.65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb .90 .93
Iodide jars wt 4.52 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq. 4% Ca dms., frt equald lb. .27¼- —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton 48.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .13 - —
d-Pantothenate, jars, 100-gram lots or more, frt. adjusted, gram .07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms. lb. .70 - —
Phosphate dibasic USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs 7.10 - —
i.c.l 100 lbs 7.60 7.95
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works, ton 74.00 -84.00
l.c.l., bgs., works ton 85.00 -95.00
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .37 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .27¾- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
i.c.l. works lb. .06½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .36 - .40
Sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calcium-strontium sulfide, phosphorescent steel pails, 100 to 999 lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.65 - 3.75
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 4.57 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl. c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .08 - —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb 3.09 - 3.13
natural, USP, powd., bbls., 100-lb. lots lb. .51 - .53
tablets 1-oz. ½-oz. cs lb .63 - .65
synthetic, tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .49 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .54 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .55 - —
smaller lots lb. .56 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
smaller lots lb. .87 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs. lb 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb 4.00 - 4.05
powd. bxs. lb 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin NF from domestic pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .16 - .16¼
Carbazole 97% bbls. ton lots, works lb 1.05 —
Carbinol, methyl isobutyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Carbon dioxide, industrial, wholesale, bulk ton 73.00 -115.00
cyls. lb. .08 - —
solid lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0850- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1125- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0525- —
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .11 - .13¾
NF, chys lb. .17 - .18
tech., dms., c.l. E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb .0625- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b., stockpoints lb. .0975- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. alld lb. .115 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .12 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0825- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .12 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, fancy, bleached, A, cs lb. 3.95 - —
medium, cs lb. 3.70 - —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs lb. 1.90 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 1.90 - —
green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 1.85 - —
Ceylon, bgs lb. 1.85 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lb lots or more, dlvd lb 6.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb 6.65 - 7.15
Carotene, technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gm. .55 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, million units .18 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, million units .33 - —
Carvol, bots lb 4.75 9.65
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .36 - —
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs. 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point lb. .27 - .30
premium bgs. 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point lb. .35 - .40
imported Argentine, acid precip., grd., 100-bg. lots or more, duty paid lb. .21 Nom.

Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls. lb. .14¾- .15
longstick, cracked, bls. lb. .16½- .17
shortstick, cracked, bls. lb. .15½- .16
Saigon, broken, bls. lb. Nominal
medium, bls. lb. .85 - —
thin, bls. lb. .90 - —
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton 105.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
natural, cas lb. 5.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib dms., works lb 2.17½- —
resublimed, dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .45 - .47
Indian, bgs lb. .18½- .19
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cerium hydrate, 74% $CeO_2$, fib dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% $CeO_2$, fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. 1.05 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, works lb. 1.85 - 1.96
smaller lots works lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .70 - .75
Roman cs lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots works lb. .27 - .30
Bone (see Black, bone).

Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton 77.00 -88.00
granular, bgs., works ton 77.00 —
bulk, c.l., works ton 70.40 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton 53.50 -63.50
l.c.l., works, South ton 53.50 -63.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton 50.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton 53.00 -67.50
bulk, c.l., works, South ton 31.50 - —
Chestnut extract, liquid, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0510- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0543- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1092- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1165- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l. works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.35 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .76 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —

o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works, lb. 1.33 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - .63
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11 - .12¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.53 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - 3.83
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - .182
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - .171
USP, dms lb. .30 - .35
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, 100% basis lb. .81 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, dms., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4%, not fixed, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works lb. 4.23 - —

Chlorophyll, sodium-copper, aqueous soln., 4%, dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works lb. 8.90 - —
concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 42.00 - —
75%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 45.00 - —
imported, 80%, tins, 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —
90%, tins, 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —
75%, tins, 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots. lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs frt alld lb. 95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
35 lbs. same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 6.85 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chloride fib dms., frt. adjusted, lb 1.50 - 1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½,% bbls., works lb. .08½- —
chys works lb. .10¼ - —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide NF bots lb 83 - 89
Yellow, (see Yellow chrome)
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, cryst, cns, 100-oz. lots oz. .65 - —
Sulfate cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37 - .40¼

Cinchonine cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30¼
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls. lb. .44 - —
"0000," bgs., ship't lb. .55 - —
Citral, bots., cns. lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 2.00 - 2.55
Civet artificial, bots oz 13.75 - 15.00
natural, bots oz. 7.50 - 15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton. 19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 10.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 20.50 - —
imported, airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port, long ton. 42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atlantic port. ton. 27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., Georgia, works. ton. 15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 -14.50
l.c.l. ton. 35.00 -36.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton. 20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton 50.00 —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton. 60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls. lb. .56 - .57
Zanzibar, bls. lb. .67 - .68

CMC, purified, high vis. (see Gum Cellulose), standard, low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over works frt alld lb .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .63 - —
medium vis bgs. 23,000 lbs or over, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots same basis lb. .59 - —
tech., high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs., or more, dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E basis 100% lb. .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .62 - —
low vis., 80% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs dlvd E., basis 100% lb. .39 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .41 - —
62% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%, lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .41 - —
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. basis, net weight lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. basis, net weight lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .20 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 1c. per lb. less than dlvd. E. prices.
Coaltar, crude, resale dms. c.l. ex-whse. gal. .275 - .30
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .285 - .32
tanks, ex works gal. .154 - .165



Coaltar, refined, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2850- .3125
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2950- .3245
tanks, ex whse gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.37 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 2.28 - —
Chloride 24.2% Co. kgs., dlvd., lb. 1.27 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co, bbls., dlvd lb. 2.90 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¼- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.12 - —
Phosphate powdered, 22.1% Co., kgs., dlvd. lb. 1.79 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs. lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Resinate fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .29¼- —
Sulfate, cryst, 21% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. .93 - —
monohydrated 33% Co. dms dlvd. lb. 1.49 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .45 - .53¼
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 12.75 - —
Cochineal, USP, gray, bgs lb. .68 .90
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .65 Nom.
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. 1.02 - —
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 oz. lots. oz. 11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns, 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns. 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .22 - .25
blue, bls. lb. .22 - .25
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 33.50 -40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb. .20 Nom.
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .41 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .263 - .276
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .39 - —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .26¼- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
smaller lots lb. .639 - —
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .40¼- .40¾
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .30 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .44
red, com'l, bbls., works lb. .41 - .46
Oxychloride, bls., frt. alld lb. 40 - .50¼
Quinolinolate, fib dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip, dms, frt. alld. lb. .27¼- —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works lb. .1715- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 10.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.60 -11.35
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.10 -17.85
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 23.00 -24.50
Undecylenate, dms lb. 3.90 4.00
Copperas (see Ferrous sulfate).
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 180.00 Nom.
Pacific ports, c.i.f. lb. 175.00 Nom.
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .08 - .08½
Roumanian, bgs lb. .07½- .08
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs, c.l. 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs 7.31 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Syrup, 42 dms. c.l. 100 lbs 7.32 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric Chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram. 3.75 - 4.00
Cottonseed meal, 41%, sacked, Memphis ton. 71.00 - —
36%, sacked, same basis ton. 68.00 Nom.
Coumarin, cryst, NF cns lb 2.94 3.15
powd, cans lb 3.20 3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots, cbys. lb. 3.03 - 3.28
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
solution, 80% tanks, works, gal. .2068- —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .3850- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .4510- —
tanks, same basis gal. .3970- —
Wood, beechwood, chys., dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, dms., works gal. .42½ .50½
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207 C., wide distillation range, non-ret., dms., c.l. frt equald lb. .133 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .136 - —
ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1325- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1375- —
tanks, same basis lb. .120 .1225
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .146 - —
ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .130 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret.-dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .176 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 15.00 - —
Cube root, powd. 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .25 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, N. bgs lb. .50 .51
powd., cs lb. .58 .59
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .15 - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14 - .14½
Cutch extract, [illegible] bgs cs
dock, duty extra lb. .08½ — .


# Looking forward by plowing back

**Each year** American Can Company plows back more into research than any other can manufacturer, *more* into technical service, *more* into field operations, *more into every phase that can benefit you.*

From this plowing back comes a continuous stream of container improvements which American Can Company's customers enjoy before others do.

In the packaging industry most *first* or *original* contributions bear the Canco imprint. Canco's philosophy of always looking forward can be of immeasurable assistance in your business.

These are reasons why it is to your advantage to turn first to Canco—the people who offer you *more* all along the line.

***Go first to the people who are first!***

**AMERICAN CAN COMPANY**

CANCO

New York, Chicago, San Francisco; Hamilton, Canada

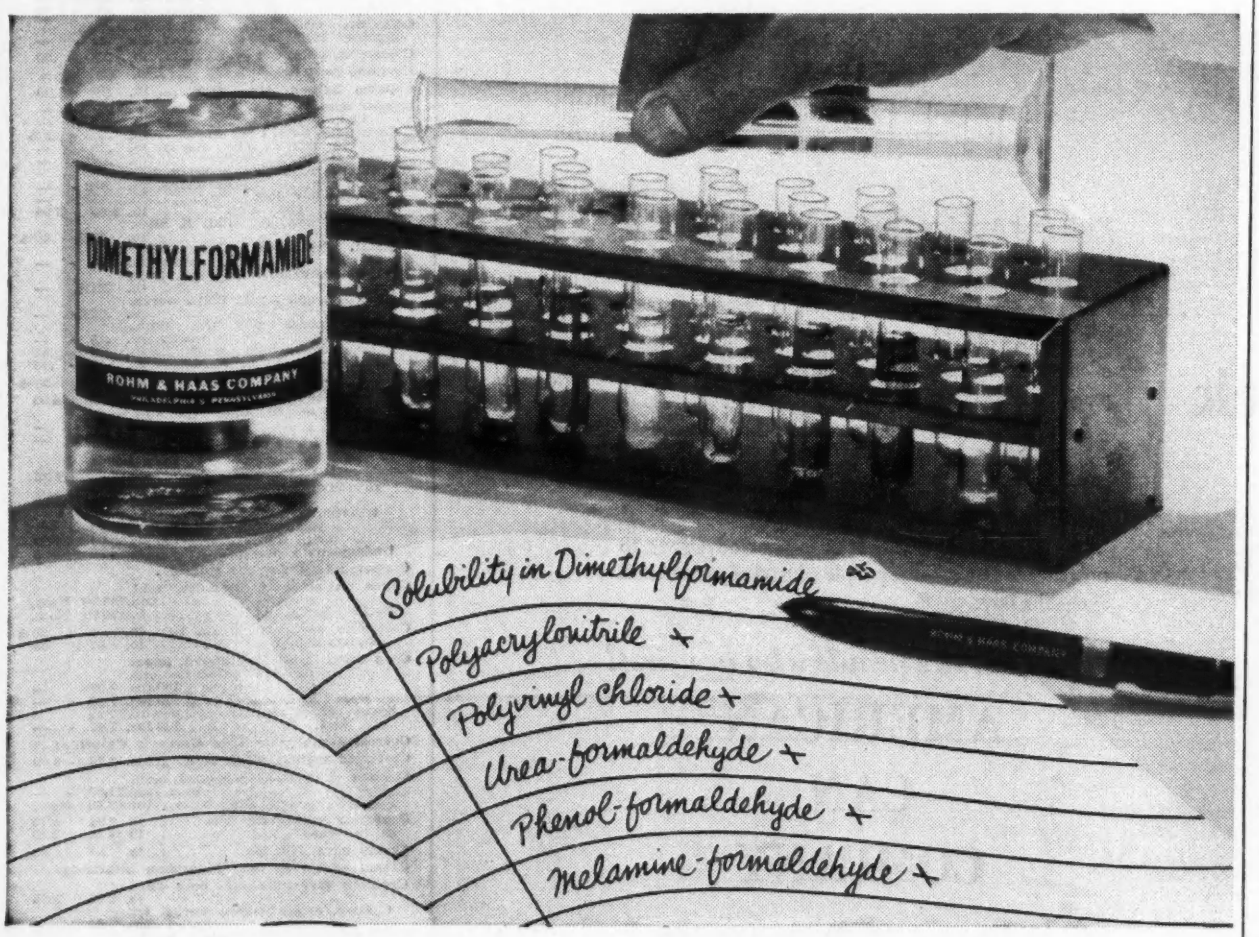
***Canco offers*** **you the finest full line of paint, putty and turp cans available anywhere. Through the years Canco, in cooperation with your industry, has helped you *sell* in all markets more efficiently, more effectively.**

## Cyanamide—m-Dinitrobenzene

Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton 2.75 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works, gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½- .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works, cyl 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

## D

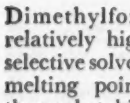
2-4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .494 - —
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- .56½
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .51½- .56½
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - .48
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works ton 49.50 - —
Rock, 17% P, paper bgs., works, ton 56.00 - —
14½% P, paper bgs., works, ton 48.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls. lb. .11 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .26 - .27
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .25 - .26
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .26 Nom.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots lb. 25.00 - —
dl, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 9.10 - —
canary paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 8.69 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 8.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs. lb. .10¼- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms. lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
o-Dianisidine dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .89¾- .90
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .68 - .68¼
l.c.l., works lb. .69½- .70
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .70 - .71
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., works lb. .31½- .32
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - .33
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66½- .67
tanks, works lb. .64 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline dms., works lb. .75 - .83
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works, lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. .49¾- —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .58¼- .59
l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼- .60
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb 2.40 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .23 - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .68½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .65½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .19¼- —
tanks works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13¼- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l., dlvd E, lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41¼- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 110.00 - —
1-kilo lot kilo. 120.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb 90 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 5.50 - 6.00
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .35 - .38
Oleate, dms lb. .31 - —
Stearate, dms lb. .26 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66½- .67
tanks, works lb. .64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works, lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .17 - —
Sulfate, bulk gram. .17 - —
2,2'-Dihydroxy-5,5'-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms lb. 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
tanks, works lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .65½- .66
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - .67
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .64 - .64¼
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .14 - —
natural, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhydrous, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .53 - —
Hydroquinone, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.28 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal., ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l, works lb .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½- —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works, lb. .34 - .36
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .20 - —
89°C., dms lb. .22 - —




# Rohm & Haas Dimethylformamide solves a variety of solvent problems

Dimethylformamide is a colorless, stable, relatively high-boiling liquid of strong and selective solvent powers. Its molecular weight, melting point, and viscosity are low; its thermal stability is high.

Dimethylformamide is soluble in both polar and non-polar materials, presumably because the methyl groups of the compound are hydrophobic and its amide group is hydrophilic.




Dimethylformamide is an unusually good solvent medium for a number of organic reactions, including the Ullman and some quaternization reactions.

Dimethylformamide may be used to purify and package acetylene and other gases. It is an excellent solvent for polyacrylonitrile, permitting coagulation in water during fiber spinning operations.

**Write Dept. SP for data and sample.**

Dimethylformamide may be employed to separate aromatic hydrocarbons from naphthenic and aliphatic compounds, suggesting its use in petroleum refining.

As a solvent for coating resins, dimethylformamide encourages the production of "high-solids" coatings of low viscosity. Among the resins soluble in dimethylformamide are: acrylics, vinyls, alkyds, polyamides, cellulosics, polystyrene, phenol-formaldehyde, natural and synthetic rubber.

CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY

**ROHM & HAAS COMPANY**

WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.

*Representatives in principal foreign countries*

2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¾ —
tanks, frt alld., E lb. .15 —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .10 —
refined, dms. lb. .21 —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .46½- —
tanks, works lb. .43½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .32 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .65½- .66
l.c.l., works lb. .65 - .67
tanks, works, dlvd. lb. .64 - .64½
Di-o-tolyguanidine, dms., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .57 —
smaller lots dlvd lb. .58 —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l. dms basis lb 29¼ —
tanks same basis lb 27 —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb .34 —
l.c.l. works lb. .37 —
Dipentene (see Pine oil), dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .48½- —
l.c.l., works gal. .53½- —
ex-wise gal. .70 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South. gal. .64 - —
dlvd. N. Y gal. .82 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .50 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 —
Dipnenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .54 .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylguanidine dms., ton lots lb. .48 —
smaller lots lb. .49 .50
Diphenylhydantoin sodium, USP, dms lb. 5.30 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S ports, exdock ton 70 00 72 00
Divinylbenzene 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb .20 —
l.c.l., works lb .21 —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb lots dlvd.:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17 60
No 2 cns lb 17 00 17 60
Green, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb 17.00 -17.50
No 2 cns lb 22 20 22 85
No 3 cns lb 35 25 35 90
Orange, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No 2 cns lb 4.65 4 75
Red, FD&C No. 2, cns lb 4.50 4.85
No. 2, cns lb 4.00 4.10
No. 3, cns lb.22.20 22.65
No 4 cns lb 7.20 7.50
No 32 cns lb 5.30 5.40
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C No 1, cns lb 10.50 11 05
No 3 cns lb. 3.30 3.40
No. 4 cns lb 3.30 3.40
No 5 cns lb 4.00 4.10
No 6 cns lb 4.00 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Black, D&C No. 1, cns lb.10.95 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16 10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb.16.10 - —
No. 6 cns lb.16.10 - —
No. 7 cns lb.14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb.20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10 cns lb.20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 9, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 2.30 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns lb. 2.65 - —
No. 17 cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 18 cns lb.24.00 - —
No. 19 cns lb.15.45 - —
No 21 cns lb. 3.60 - —
No 22, cns lb.10.95 - —
No 25 cns lb.24.65 - —
No. 33 cns lb.17 45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb 13.50 - —
No. 11 cns lb.13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1 lb lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16 10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C No 1, cns lb.10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.
20 Chrysoidine Y lb. .74 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .90 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .74 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.08 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .81 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .55 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .66 - —
176 Fast red A lb. .99 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.14 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .75 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .78 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Brown Y lb. .98 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .95 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.19 - —
299 Black F conc lb. 1.54 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown, RX, conc. lb. .93 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.57 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.82 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD lb. .69 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.07 - —
419 Red FC conc lb. 1.12 - —
420 Brown M lb. .98 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.30 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.50 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black EB lb. .94 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. .72 - —
596 Yellow Brown K extra lb. .91 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.01 - —
639 Fast yellow 2G lb. 1.79 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 1.61 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.04 - —
657 Green V lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 2.79 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Blue, EG lb. 1.70 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 4BXN lb. 1.74 - —
720 Brilliant blue, BBG lb. 1.08 - —
729 Blue, B, conc lb. 2.79 - —
749 Red BX lb. 4.33 - —
814 Yellow, NN, Conc lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF extra, conc., lb. 3.17 - —
865 Nigrosine, WSJ lb. .75 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 1.71 - —
978 Black GXCF conc lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra, lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 1.99 - —
1099 Dark blue 80 single paste, lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Jade green N, double paste, lb. 1.98 - —
1106 Blue RS double paste lb. 2.96 - —
1113 Blue BLFD double paste lb. 2.25 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Brown R single paste lb. 1.76 - —
1171 Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Brown, PG lb. 2.30 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 1.60 - —
p-14 Brown EB lb. 1.51 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 1.74 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet 8N lb. 1.31 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 2.42 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black blue No. 550 lb. .81 - —
Jet, No. 551 lb. .89 - —
Brown R, conc. lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 - —
Red 4 B, conc. lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow C lb. 1.18 - —
FN, conc. lb. 1.22 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms. sellers' works:—
Auramine, O lb. 1.85 - —
Black, basic blue lb 1.21 - —
Jet lb 1.91 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. 1.71 - —
Brown, Bismarck R, conc lb. .86 - —
Chrysoidine, R, extra lb. .62 - —
Y extra lb. .64 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb 3.06 - —
Green, malachite, conc lb 2.10 - —
Rhodamine, B lb 4.33 - —
Safranine, T, conc lb 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl B lb 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb dms. sellers' works:
Azo rubine R extra conc lb 1 04 - —
Black, acid blue B, extra lb .86 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb 2.04 - —
Methanil conc lb .91 - —
Orange, Acid, Y, conc lb .47 - —
Scarlet cresceine, MOO lb 1.45 - —
Yellow azo, conc lb .90 - —

Oil soluble, spirit-soluble, water soluble dyes in kegs, 3c higher; tins, 10c higher.

## 2, 4-Dinitrochlorobenzene—Ethyl Acetate, Natural Fermentation, 95-96%

### E

Echinacea root, bls lb. 1.25 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin),
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.04 - 1.06
tanners, bbls lb .06 - .06¼
Elder flowers, bright, bls lb. .35 - .40
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. No prices.
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .60 - —
select, bundles lb. .65 - —
Emetine hydrochloride USP bots. oz.32.95 -35 00
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots 100-oz lots oz .92 —
H₂ drochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots oz. 75 - —
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .72 - —
powd. tins 100-oz lots oz .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
tanks works lb. .37 - —
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots gram .45 - .55
Ergosterol unirradiated cryst kilo 150.00 —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Eserine salicylate, bots oz. 29.75 -32.50
Sulfate, bots. oz.34.50 -35.61
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, natural fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .11 - —
95-96%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¼- —
tanks, frt alld lb. .11¼ —


# You pay no more

# for the finest DOP made

# when you buy from Eastman

We are constantly checking the quality of Eastman dioctyl phthalate against that manufactured by all other suppliers. These comparisons disclose that (1) no DOP is superior to Eastman DOP in any one of the following respects and (2) that Eastman DOP is superior to all others in terms of all five of these important properties:

**LOW COLOR LOW ODOR LOW ACIDITY**

**HIGH HEAT STABILITY HIGH ESTER CONTENT**

—yet Eastman DOP costs no more.

We invite you to make your own comparisons—write for specifications and sample quantities or see your Eastman representative.

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CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
subsidiary of EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

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### Ethyl Acetate. Natural Fermentation, 99%—Ginger Root

Ethyl acetate, natural fermentation, 99%, dms. c.s., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11½- —
synthetic, 85-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
tanks dlvd lb. .11½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56½- —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck load, works lb. .44½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .45½- —
tanks, works lb. .42¾- —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .74 - .90
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Butyrate, works lb. .80 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .69 - .72
smaller lots, works lb. .75 - .81
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyl., c.l., works, lb. .20 - .22
dms., c.l. same basis lb. .18 - .20
tanks same basis lb. .10 —
USP, bots., cyls lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns lb. 2.71 - 3.45
Ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40½- —
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .37 - —
anesthesia, UPS, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .89 - —
½-lb. cns lb. .97 - —
¼-lb. cns lb. 1.05 - —
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13¾- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works lb. .51½- .52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots, oz. 15.85 - —
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).
Oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).
40% available SiO dms. works, lb. .54½- —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls lb. .66 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. lb. .19½- .20¼
l.c.l. lb. .20½- .21¼
tanks lb. .18½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies 1c per lb higher.
Glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .34 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13½- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .44 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 6.75 - 7.30
smaller lots lb. 7.35 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots lb. 2.55 - 3.15
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .15 - .17

## F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton 20.00 -22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works ton 11.75 -12.50
Pottery bgs, ton lots, works ton 20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works ton 18.00 -20.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .10½- —
Czech, medium, bgs lb. .10½- —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .11½- .12
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .06½- .07
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
soln., USP IX, cybs lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb. 13.00 -14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.25
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .86 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd lb. 4.75 - 4.85
Hydrophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
Resinate, 6.75% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¼- —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton 31.75 -33.75
l.c.l., works ton 34.75 40.75
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms lb. .59 - —
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .59 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferric-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .68 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works, ton 34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, cns gal. 34.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls gal. No prices.
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, menhaden, ground, domestic, 60% protein, bags, Balto area ton. 145.00 - —
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bags, Balto area ton. 140.00 - —
Fluorspar, dom., acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 60.00 - —
ceramic grade, 93-96% $CaF_2$, grd., bulk, c.l., mine ton. 57.50 - —
85-92% $CaF_2$, grad., bulk, c.l., mine ton. 47.00 - —
metallurgical grade, briquets, pellets, 65%, $CaF_2$, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 34.00 - —
lump, 59-65% effective $CaF_2$, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 40.00 - —
washed gravel, 59-60% effective, $CaF_2$, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 40.00 - —
60-65% effective $CaF_2$, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 40.00 -41.00
65-70% effective $CaF_2$, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 42.00 - —
70% or better, effective $CaF_2$, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 43.00 - —
Formaldehyde, NF, (inhibited), dms., c.l., works, E lb. .066 - —
l.c.l., works E lb. .071 - —
tanks, works E lb. .0420- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395- —

Tankcar and tamwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England Eastern New York, N. J. Eastern Penna. and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., mines ton. 21.25 - —
Georgia mines, c.l. ton. 17.00 -18.00
Illinois mines, c.l. ton. 19.00 - —
Texas mines, c.l. ton. 16.00 - —
spent, f.o.b. shipt. pt., c.l. ton. 4.50 - 5.00
imported, bgs., c.l. ton. 42.00 - —
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .115 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - 15½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

## G

G salt, 100% basis, bbls., frt alld lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline).
Gasoline, tanks, refy., ex tax, Arkansas, 84 octane gal. .11¼- —
Group 3, 84 octane gal. .1075- .11375
Gulf coast, 83 octane gal. .10 - .11¼
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane gal. .1345- .143
Penn. western US motor 86 octane gal. .1375- .1415
natural, group 3, 26-70 octane gal. .04 - .04¼
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .52 - —
150 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .63 - —
200 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .69 - —
225 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .72 - —
275 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .79 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .28 - .29
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 2.20
standard, cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.75
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 1.45 - 2.20
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls lb. 6.00 -10.25
Root, African, bls lb. .26 - .27

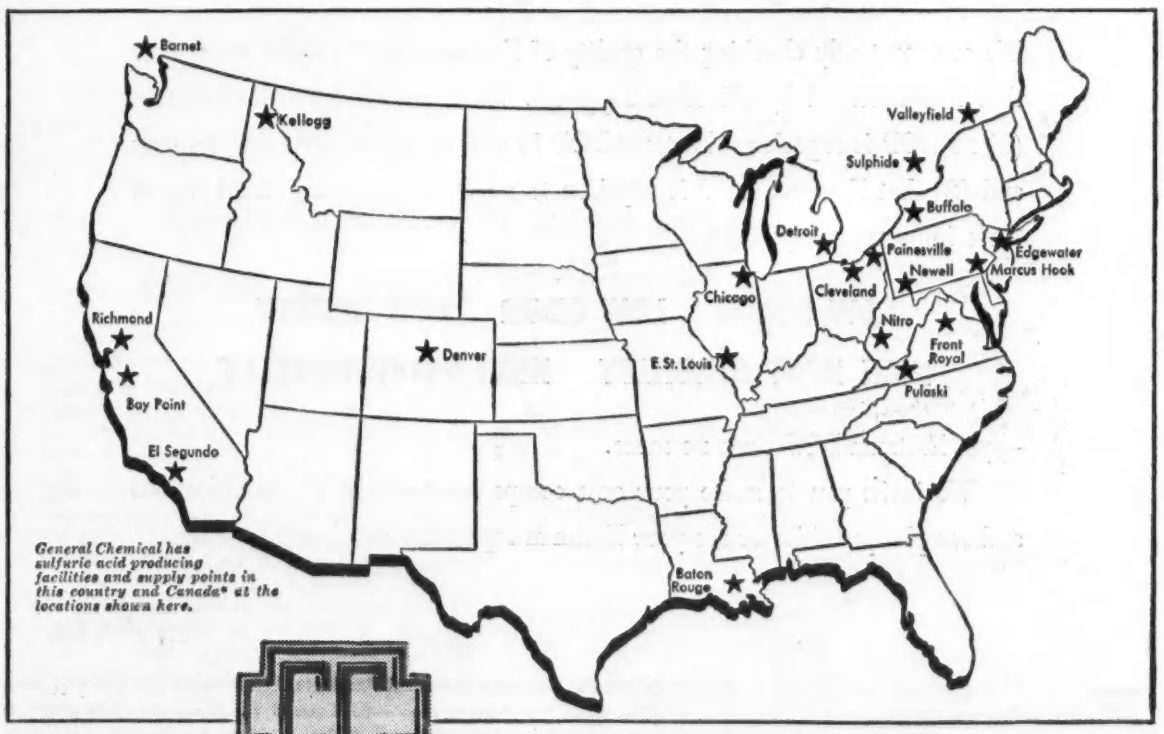

# If Sulfuric Acid is one of your Major Process Requirements

***...have you considered locating in these strategic spots?*** ★

**East . . . West . . .** or wherever else sulfuric acid is required, General Chemical keeps pace with industry, creating new and better facilities to serve industry's ever-growing demands . . . to assure fast, efficient service!

**Today, General provides** twenty-one sources of supply in industrial centers across the country. Each is well geared to serve regional requirements, offering customers the advantages of "next door" location to General's modern plants. Virtually every one of these areas is strategically situated . . . ideal for new industrial developments, with large acid facilities already installed to provide their needs.

**If you are considering** a new plant location . . . and sulfuric acid is one of your major process needs . . . why not discuss your plans with a General Chemical representative? Perhaps he can provide vital information on acid availabilities that will help you in your decisions.




*General Chemical has sulfuric acid producing facilities and supply points in this country and Canada* at the locations shown here.*

Basic Chemicals for American Industry

Allied Chemical

**GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION**
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.
*Offices in Principal Industrial Centers from Coast to Coast*
**In Canada, The Nichols Chemical Company, Limited*

***A Better America Through Chemical Progress*** • **CHEMICAL PROGRESS WEEK** • **May 17 to 22, 1954**

Ginger, Jamaica, No. 1, bgs. lb. .40 - .42
No. 2, bgs. lb. .32 - .33
No. 3, bgs. lb. .30 - .31
Rhafton, bgs. lb. Nominal
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .25 - .25½
Glauber's salt, anhyd see Sodium sulphate)
Glue, bone, extracted, 66 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23½ - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24½ - —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., d.vd lb. 18½ - —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19½ - —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20½ - —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21½ - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22 - —
renderers' 100 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.
hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
95-121 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
122-149 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
150-177 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .26 - —
178-206 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½ - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb 42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 44 - —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 Nom.
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .19 Nom.
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glyoxal 30% dms. c.l works lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .19 - —
tanks works lb 18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz. 22.50 - 23.00
acid-yellow, bots oz. 20.00 - 20.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib, dms. ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. 21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb .29 - .31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd lb. .05½ - —
house, tanks, dlvd lb. .06¾ - —
white, choice, not all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .09¼ - .09½
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .07 - —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated PMA kgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated PTMA kgs. works lb. 6.00 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis. lb. .39 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .40 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis. lb. .43 - —
50%, bbls. same basis lb. .48 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd., at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt, alld lb. .39¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39¾ - —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works. lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .44 - —
Guaiacol, cryst., dms., tins lb. 2.10 - 2.15
liquid, NF, cbys., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .19 - —
powdered, USP, bbls. lb. .23 - .24
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .43
Camphor (see C)
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. 20 - .22
No. 2, bgs. lb. .18 - .19
No. 3, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
Manila, C, bgs lb. .38 - .40
CBB, bgs. lb. .26 - .28
DBB, bgs lb. .23½ - .25
DK, bgs lb. .16 - .18
dust, bgs lb. .11 - .12½
soft, MA, bgs lb. .15 - .18
WS, bgs lb. .32 - .36
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .22 - .24
nubs, bgs lb. .30 - .32
seeds, bgs lb. .15 - .17
sorts, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .20 - .22
nubs, bgs lb. .32 - .34
Gum, dammar, Batavia, A/E, cs lb. .27 - .29
dust, bgs lb. .16 - .18
E, bgs lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs. lb. .14 - .15¼
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08½ - .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .13 - .14
nubs, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Siam, bgs lb. .35 - .37
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .39 - .41
No. 2, bbls lb. .29 - —
No. 3, bbls lb. .25 - —
dust, bgs lb. .16½ - .17
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. fill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .15½ - —
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls lb. .38 - —
No. 2, bbls lb. .28 - .29
No. 3, bbls. lb. .24 - .25
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .31 - .33
Myrrh, cs. lb. .38 - .40
Opium (see O).
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .15 - .20
tears, cs. lb. .22 - .30
Rosin (see R).
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 2.85 - 2.90
No. 2, cs lb. 2.45 - 2.50
No. 3, cs lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper bags, trucks, dlvd. N. Y. C ton 20.30 - —
Gypsum, terra alba, domestic, same basis ton 19.00 - —
works, N. Y. C. ton 16.00 - —
imported, English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse ton 60.00 - 62.00

## H

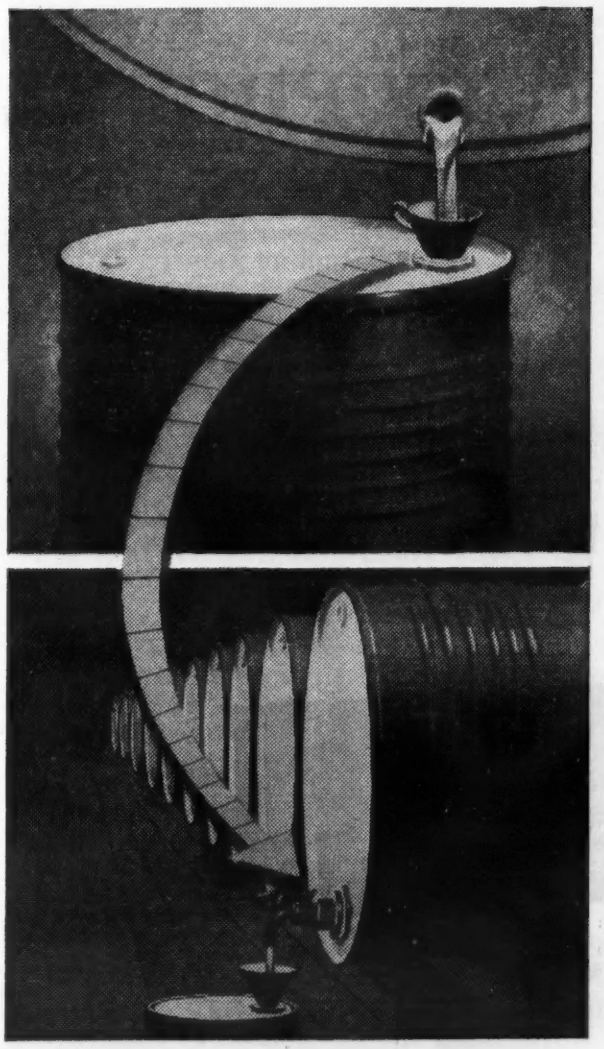
Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .28 - .32
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 3.50 - 4.25
Hellebore root dom green, bls lb. .55 - .65
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste No 1 bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .14¾ - —
Borger, Tex gal. .14¾ - —
Hesperidin methylphalcone, bots., works lb. 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 2.40 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb lots or more, Perth Amboy or N. Y. C. lb. .233 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .249 - —

## Ginger, Jamaica—Hydrastis

Hexamethylenetetramine, USP, dms., 500 lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 41½ - —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Hexane industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15½ - —
Borger, Tex gal. .15½ - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb 2.25 - 2.30
Salicylate dms lb 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
Hexyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate USP bots. kilo 456.00 - —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo 80.00 - 85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works kilo 90.00 - 95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots oz. 9.35 - 10.60
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 9.75 - 10.60
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 7.50 - —
Horehound herb, bls. lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastine, bots oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Sulfate, bots oz. 35.00 - 37.00
Hydrastinine 10-grain bots bot 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).


Do you go all the way

with quality control?



After so carefully maintaining the highest possible standards of quality during the manufacture of your products, it will pay you to protect that product quality during *shipping*, too. USS scale-free, rust-inhibited Drums will *keep* your products clean and uncontaminated. There is no grease, dirt or scale in a USS Steel Drum to affect its contents. A surface absolutely clean—physically and chemically—is covered with a tightly adherent, truly effective rust-inhibiting coating.

This means that USS Steel Drums are better for you . . . better for your customers. It means that you now have a dependable means of guarding the quality of your products *after* they leave your plant . . . that you can now take advantage of the great strength and durability of steel drums, and at the same time, be sure of contamination-free shipment and storage of products.

• • •

United States Steel Products fabricates stainless, galvanized, tinned, painted and decorated drums and pails. Furnished in capacities from 2½ to 110 gallons, with a variety of fittings and openings to fit your particular requirements.

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For additional information on this quality steel drum write to us at New York for this full-color brochure, "USS Drums—100% Scale-free and Rust-inhibited."

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USS STEEL DRUMS

UNITED STATES STEEL

### Hydrazine—Lime, Hydrated

Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Hydrate 100% ret dms. Niagara Falls lb. 1.75 - 1.95
85%, ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydrofuramide, dms. fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Peroxide USP bbls. dlvd lb. .03¾- .05
35%, cbys., dlvd lb. .228 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .208 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .213 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .201 - —
Hydroquinone photo grade bbls. dms. lb .98 - 1.00
tech. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .77 - —
l.c.l. frt equald lb .88 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 5.10 - 6.00
Hoscine salts (see Scopolamine.)
Hyoscyamine, bots oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz.11.00 -12.00
Sulfate, bots oz.10.50 -11.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid No 1 bbls., l.c.l. lb .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —

### I

Ichthammol, NF, dms lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots lb.17.00 -21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.15 - —
resublimed, USP, bots., jars lb. 2.55 - —
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns lb. 3.95 - 8.25
b-Ionone, cns lb. 4.30 -11.25
Methyl (see under M)
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 6.50 - 6.75
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .30 - .35
Iron Compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .62 - .95
formate, dms. lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼- —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., dlvd lb. .50 - —
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 3.45 - 4.25
Isoniazid, bulk, powder, 25-kilo lots or more kilo.23.00 -31.00
smaller lots kilo.24.00 -32.00
Isopentane, commercial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy. gal. .15½- —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .05 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25

### J

Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .38 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .49 - .66
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .16 - .18
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .60

### K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
NF, powd., fib. dms lb. .08 - .16¼
colloidal fib. dms lb. .15 - .15½
Kerosene, tanks, refy., Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w. gal. .093 - —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w. gal. .138 - .148
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w.gal. .09¼- .09¾
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w. gal. .105 - —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w. gal. .09½- .10
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w. gal. .1145- .1205
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .12 - —

### L

Lactose, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .23¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., 1c higher.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼- —
USP lactose in bgs., 1c. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .36 - .38
USP, anhydrous, dms., works lb. .33 - —
hydrous, dms., works lb. .32 - —
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .1880 Nom.
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .20 - .23
Lauryl chloride, distilled, dms., c.t., works, frt. equald lb. .74 - —
l.c.l. lb. .75 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., c.l. or truckload lb. .65½- —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls lb. .16 - .20
select, bls lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., gran. bbls lb. .22 - —
powd., bbls lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .31 - .32
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms lb. .43 - —
Iodide, NF V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26.5%, dms lb. .32½- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .14 - —
St. Louis lb. .1380- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32¾- —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots same basis lb. .33¾- —
2,000-10,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .34¼- —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .34¾- —
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1495- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1545- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17½- —
24% Pb. dms., dlvd lb. .23¾- —
solid, 37% Pb. dms., dlvd lb. .31¼- —
Nitrate, bbls lb. .22¼- —
Orthosilicate gel., 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .32¾- —
80% PbO dms works lb. .31¼ —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .38¾- .40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% $Pb_3O_4$, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
97% $Pb_3O_4$, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
98% $Pb_3O_4$, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .46 - —
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate; Lead, white, basic sulfate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .16 - —
24% Pb dms. lb. .21½- —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l. ship't point, frt. alld lb. .15½- .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- .18¾
basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., works. lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- .17½
unbleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- .16½
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb.12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls. lb. .08 - .12
gran., bbls. lb. .12 - .17
powd., bbls. lb. .10 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works ton.14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime) lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass ton.12.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Austin, Texas ton 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton.11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton.14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Duluth, Minn. ton.12.50 - —
El Paso, Texas ton.14.00 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton.10.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ton 10.25 - —
Kimbalton, Va. ton.10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.10.50 - —
Lee, Mass ton.12.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton.10.00 - —
Los Angeles, Cal ton.25.10 -26.84
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton.11.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton.10.75 - —
Nelson, Ariz. ton.14.50 -23.65
Quincy, Ill ton.10.00 -13.00
Reddick, Fla ton.13.50 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ton.10.25 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton.12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ton.15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.11.50 - —
York, Pa ton.15.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass ton.15.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Austin, Texas ton.13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton.16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill ton.15.00 - —
Duluth, Minn ton.14.00 - —
El Paso, Texas ton.17.50 - —
Engle, W Va ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton.12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton.13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.13.00 - —
Lee, Mass ton.15.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton.12.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.13.50 - —
McNeil, Fla ton.13.00 - —
Menominee, Mich. ton.14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton.13.00 - —
North Tazewell, Va ton.12.75 - —
Quincy, Ill. ton.10.00 -12.00
Reddick, Fla ton.16.00 - —
Scotrock, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Springfield, Mo ton.12.25 - —


TITANIUM PRODUCTS FOR PROGRESS

Isopropyl titanate is one of the most reactive of organic titanium compounds. This reactive titanium ester:

Hydrolyzes so readily as to fume in air. (Precaution must be taken in handling to exclude water from solvents and diluents.)

Forms condensed titanates.

Readily undergoes alcoholysis (ester interchange) and may serve as starting material for the preparation of other organic titanium compounds, especially because isopropyl alcohol formed during the reaction is easily removed by distillation.

Apparently reacts with hydroxyl and other oxygenated groups of polymeric materials, suggesting possible use as a cross-linking agent.

May enter types of organic reactions other than ester interchange.

ISOPROPYL TITANATE
(or Titanium Isopropylate)

$Ti(OC_3H_7)_4$

*Some typical properties of isopropyl titanate are:*

Colorless liquid • Specific Gravity—0.954 • Refractive Index—1.46 • Dielectric Constant—3.64 at 62 kc • Solubility—decomposes rapidly in water. Soluble in ethanol, ether, benzene, chloroform • % $TiO_2$—about 28 • Melting Point—14.8°C. • Boiling Point—102-4°C. at 10 mm • Apparent Viscosity—2.11 centipoises at 25°C.

If, for the reactions you have in mind, you should like to work with isopropyl titanate we shall be glad to discuss your problems with you.

Currently isopropyl titanate is being made on a small pilot scale and is available only in experimental quantities. Titanium Pigment Corporation, Dept. WA, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

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*Titanium products for progress*

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TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION
Subsidiary of NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

Lime, hydrated, paper bags, Winooski, Vt ton 15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 14.50 - —
York, Pa ton 14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton 17.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton 17.00 - —
Austin Texas ton 13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton 17.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton 11.00 - —
Duluth, Minn. ton 15.00 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 16.50 - —
Keystone Ala ton 13.50 - —
Kimballton Va ton 13.50 - —
Lee, Mass ton 17.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton 16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton 16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton 16.00 - —
Menominee, Mich ton 14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton 13.00 - —
North Tazewell, Va ton 12.75 - —
Reddick, Fla. ton 16.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo ton 12.25 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ton 13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt ton 17.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 16.50 - —
York, Pa ton 15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 5.95 - 6.70
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 5.35 - 6.25
96-98%, dms lb. 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 3.90 - 5.25
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, cns., works lb. 2.20 - —
dms., works lb. 2.10 - —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., dlvd., lb. 3.10 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .34 - .35
without leaves, bls lb. .40 - .41
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton 85.00 Nom.
extracted, 38% bulk, same basis, ton 81.00 Nom.
Litharge, com'l powd bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
Lithium benzoate dms lb 1.65 1.67
Bromide NF bbls., works, frt. equald lb 2.10 2.75
Carbonate, tech., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
Chloride cryst., dms lb. 1.22 1.28
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.60 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots lb. 2.15 - —
ton lots lb. 2.20 - —
less ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Hydride powd. dms., works lb. 12.00 -14.00
Hydroxide, monohydrate, ton lots, dms lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate dms lb 1.60 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼ - .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .45 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 29.50 -33.50
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. 18½ - —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs lb. 1.25 - 1.50
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots kilo. 145.00 -140.00

## M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. 1.33 - 1.35
West Indian, No. 1, bls lb. 1.30 - —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns. works lb. .32 - .34¼
synth., rubber grade, light bgs., works lb. .23 - .25
extra light, works lb. .31 - —
USP, light, ctns lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 82.50 - —
dead burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton 38.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½ - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾ - —
kgs, c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¼ - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald with N. Y. C on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., 95-98%, lump, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton 50.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 55.00 -105.00
hydrous, flake, bgs., c.l., works, ton 50.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs ton 55.00 -105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.40 - 5.50
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 26¼ - .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .27 - —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .46 - .48
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Malathion, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.

Mandrake root, bls lb. .32 - .34
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½ - —
Manganese dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works ton 88.00 - —
paper-lined burlap bgs., works ton 91.50 - —
dms., works ton 94.00 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.
Gluconate, dms lb. 1.79 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½ - —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½ - —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb. 21¾ - —
precip., dms lb. 24½ - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton 80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E ton 87.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb. .24¼ - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 69.00 - —
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l. ex dock ton 55.00 -58.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb .53 - —
500 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb .53½ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38½ - —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 5.25 - —
Japanese, cs lb. 11.00 - —
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns lb 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib, dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .38 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib, dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .48 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.18 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.03 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib, dms. lb. 5.79 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms. lb. 6.97 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 6.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 4.96 - —
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms. lb. 5.19 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP).
Metal, 776 lbs. per flask, net flask 237.00 -240.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .1350 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .1450 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1150 - —
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .93 - 1.25
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Choloraniline)
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).

### Lime, Hydrated—Methyl Abietate

Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms. c.l., frt alld gal. 78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. 79 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. 70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher
synthetic, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .32 - —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .49½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. within established whse. delivery zone gal. .54 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .35½ - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
dl-Methionine, fib, dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98% fib., dms., same basis lb 3.00 - —
97% fib dms same basis lb 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers dms. cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —


Use DU PONT METHYLAMINES

for an economical source of the amine group

AQUEOUS and ANHYDROUS

- MONOMETHYLAMINE $CH_3NH_2$
- DIMETHYLAMINE $(CH_3)_2NH$
- TRIMETHYLAMINE $(CH_3)_3N$

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Leather tanning; preparation of rayon and synthetic fibers prior to dyeing; dye manufacture; solvent for many organic compounds.

DIMETHYLAMINE

Dehairing agent in processing leather; preparation of vulcanization accelerators for rubber; preparation of pharmaceuticals, fungicides and herbicides; additive for gasoline stabilizers; starting point for flotation agents and antioxidants; gas absorbent.

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Organic synthesis; warning agent for gas; insect attractant for insecticides; starting point in the manufacture of animal nutrients.

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DU PONT REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

ORGANIC CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING...THROUGH CHEMISTRY

## Methyl Abietate, Hydrogenated—Nicotinamide Hydrochloride

Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, nonref., dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 ..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½ - —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld ..gal. .62½ - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..gal. .66½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..gal. 72¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..gal. .54½ - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory in all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory in all States West of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works ..lb. .44½ - —
less than truckload, works ..lb. .45½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .42¾ - —

Alcohol (see Methanol).

Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works ..... lb. 1.65 - —
Anthranilate, cns. ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms ..... lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes works lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special, vis. (1,300-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .89 - 1.00

Methyl cellulose, standard vs. (15,-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., alld. ..lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis .lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs .lb. .75 - .83
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis .. lb. .11½ - —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .40 - .42
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .57 - —
Cinnamate, cns. ..... lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .35½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11 - —
Formate, refd., dms ..... lb. .35 - .40
tech. non-ret. dms., any quantity works lb .00 - —
tanks works lb. .07 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots. ..... lb. 33.00 - 42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. ..lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms. ..lb. 3.80 - 4.65
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .13 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works ..lb. .33 - —

Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle, W. Va., and Arlington, N. J. ..lb. .36½ - —
smaller lots, same basis ..lb. .37 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .35 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. ..lb. 3.60 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Roseaniline chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.44 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 50 lb. lots. lb. .58 - —
dms. ..... lb. .53 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. bots. gm. .79 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .48 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 200-lb. lots, frt. adjusted ..... lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots same basis ..lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms., c.l., divd. E. lb. .13½ - —
Methylionone A, cns ..... lb 6.55 8.80
D, cns ..... lb 7.50 9.55
prime cns ..... lb 4.55 6.40
standard, dms., cns. ..... lb. 3.80 - 4.65
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works. lb. .90 - —
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methyl-pyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ..lb. .04¼ - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works .lb. .03 - .04
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E ..lb. .07 - —

Mica, wet-grd., paint, or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½ - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½ - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼ - —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E ..lb. .08½ - —

Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss R. ½c. higher. W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.

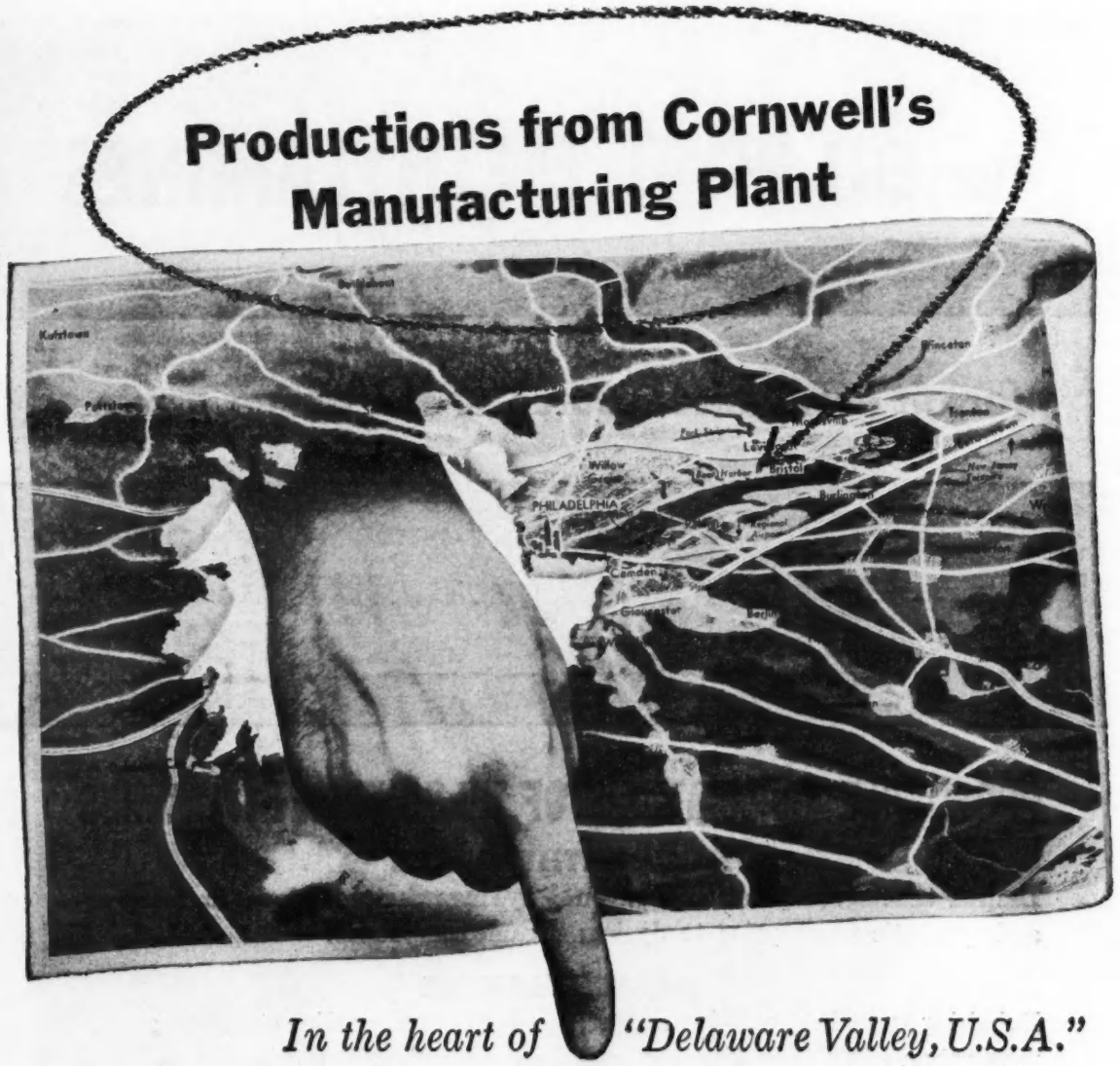
Milk powder, non-fat, roller, bgs., c.l. ..lb. .11½ - .15¼
spray, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .14 - .16
whole, roller, bgs., c.l. ..... No prices.
spray, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .29 - .31
Sugar (see Lactose).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap teed grade, tanks, New Orleans ..gal. .10½ - .11
New York ..... gal. .12 - —
Molybdenum metal, 98% Mo powd., kgs. n 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb 1.40 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo content lb 1.15 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10 - —

Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c higher.

Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .27¾ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .31 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylortnotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .31½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .28½ - —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40% dms. c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .37½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine, cns. ..... oz 12.40 - 12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns ..... oz 9.95 - 10.00
Hydrobromide, cns ..... oz 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns ..... oz 9.90 - 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns ..... oz. 9.90 - 10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .55¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .52¾ - —
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. No stocks.
synthetic, ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. lots, cns ..... lb. 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns ..... lb. 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb. lots, cns ..... lb 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns ..... lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. lots, cns ..... lb. 1.45 - —
5-lb. lots, cns ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .11 - .11½
Dutch, yellow, bgs ..... lb. .11 - .11½
English, yellow, bgs ..... lb. .12 - .12½
Montana, Oriental, bgs. ..... lb. .12 - —
yellow, bgs ..... lb. .09 - —
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ..ton. 47.00 - 48.50
crushed, bgs., ex dock ..ton. 62.00 - 63.00
ordinary, bgs., ex dock ..ton. 43.00 - 44.00
extract, Indian, solid, 53% tannin, ex dock, plus duty ..lb. .07¼ - —

## N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see 5).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .045 - —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis ..lb. .059 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0615 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .05 - —
imported, 78°, large lots ..... lb. .04½ - .04¾
refined, industrial, dom., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald. ..lb. .10½ - —
flake, bgs., same basis ..lb. .11½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .09¾ - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers,, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .13¾ - —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
1-lb. pkgs. c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld. ..... lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, resublimed, dms., works. lb. .78½ - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34½ - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works ..... lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract, works ..lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms. ..... lb. 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns. ..... lb. 35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld. lb .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., bbls., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb 7.00 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gm. .60 - —
1-kilo lots, basis, activity gm. 1.20 - —
Nerolin, cns. ..... lb. 2.45 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. .75 - .80¼
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. .71 - .73
Chloride, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. .37 - .45
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt alld. lb. .64 - .65
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works. lb. .60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works ..... lb. .36 - .37
Oxide, black, bbls. ..... lb. .69 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .29½ - .37
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 - 12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted. kilo. 11.50 - 11.80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Muriatic Acid 20°
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Acetic Acid
Pickling Acids
Inhibited Sulphuric, Muriatic Acids
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Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.03 - —
Niger seed, bgs. lb. .14½- .15
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 7.50 - 8.00
m-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms. lb. .54 - .57
powd., dms. lb. .60 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .53½- —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
tanks, works. lb. .13 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15 20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l. lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .40 - .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., same basis. lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .42 - .44
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .41 - .43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

2-Nitro-4-chlorobenzene, dms. lb. .20 - .21
4-Nitro-2-chlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms. lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane dms. dlvd E. of Rockies. lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, frt. equald, 37-40.8% N, basis 100% ton. 128.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage bulk, works. unit-ton. 3.65 - 4.40
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.75 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls, frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works. lb. .22¾- —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works. lb. .33 - .36
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots. 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .30 - .30¾
l.c.l., works. lb. .30½- .31¾
tanks, works. lb. .29 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs. lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs. lb. .45 Nom.
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, bgs. lb. .41 - —
shrivels, bgs. lb. .39 - —
West Indian, bgs. lb. .30½- .31
Nux vomica, bls. lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .15 - .17

## O

Octane, industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex. gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Octyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works. lb. .22¾- —

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies siberica, cns. lb. 2.05 - 2.55
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.40
NF, bots. lb. 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns. lb. .55 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.85
Angelica root, bots. lb. 70.00 -120.00
seed, bots. lb. 56.00 -95.00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms. lb. .45 - .50
Avocado, cns. lb. 3.25 - —
Babassu, crude, tanks. lb. No stocks.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.45 - 1.90
55-60%, cns. lb. 1.60 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 10.75 -13.00
Birchtar, crude, cns. lb. 1.75 - 1.90
rectified, NF, cns. lb. 2.00 - —
Bois de Rose, Brazil, dms. lb. 3.95 - 4.25
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works. lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, native, cns. lb. 2.00 - —
redist., USP, cns. lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Calamus, bots. lb. 16.00 -28.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .35 - .45
white, dms. lb. .31 - .35
Cananga, native, cns. lb. 8.50 -10.25
rectified, cns. lb. 12.50 -13.75
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns. lb. 2.80 - 3.45
Cardamom, NF, bots. lb. 41.00 -46.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. lb. .2150- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2260- —
l.c.l. lb. .2310- —
tanks lb. .2160- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2110- —
l.c.l. lb. .2160- —
tanks lb. .2010- —
hydrogenated, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .2350- .2450
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .1775- —
l.c.l. lb. .1825- —
tanks lb. .1675- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks. lb. .1525- .1550
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .1800- —
l.c.l. lb. .1850- —
tanks lb. .1700- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .1950- —
l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
tanks lb. .1850- —
sulfonated, 50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .13½- .14
75%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .17 - .17½
Cedarleaf, cns., dms. lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Cedarwood, cns., dms. lb. .70 - .85
Celery seed, bots. lb. 15.00 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb. 185.00-280.00
Chaulmoogra NF cns., dms. lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).

Oil, cinnamon bark, bots. lb. 30.50 -34.25
leaf, cns. lb. 1.25 - 3.25
USP, cns., dms., (Cassia) lb. No stocks.
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms. lb. .75 - 1.05
Java, true, dms. lb. .90 - .90
Java-type, cns. lb. .85 - 1.15
Clove, USP, cns., dms. lb. 3.80 - 5.00
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .14½- —
Pac. Coast lb. .13¾- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .22¼- —
deodorized, tax incl., non ret. dms., c.l. lb. .24½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms. lb. .09½- .10
Codliver, USP, dms. gal. 1.55 - 1.65
Copaiba, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots. lb. 16.90 -22.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works. lb. .14½- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .07¼- —
refined, salad, dms. lb. .19½- .19¾
tanks lb. .18 - —
Costus, bots. oz. 9.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East lb. .14½ Nom.
Valley lb. .14 - —
Texas lb. .13¾- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .04¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .02½ Nom.
refined, salad, dms. lb. .19¾- .19⅝
tanks lb. .17⅞- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, cns. lb. 4.30 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns. lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Cumin, bots., cns. lb. 5.75 - —
Cypress, bots. lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms. lb. 4.30 - 5.30
Dip (see D).

Oil, erigeron, cns. lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms. lb. .60 - .95
80-90%, dms. lb. .75 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns. lb. 2.65 - 3.10
Fish, refined, alkali, dms. lb. .1400- .1500
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1580- .1680
light-pressed, dms. lb. .1250- .1350
tanks lb. .1100- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
200,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
300,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
400,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
500,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots. oz. 6.00 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen)
Geranium, Algerian, cns. lb. 10.00 -12.00
Bourbon, cns. lb. 10.75 -13.00
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)



Oil, ginger, dist., bots. lb. 12.00 -16.00
Grapefruit, dms. lb. 2.60 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms. lb. .13½- .14¼
exta, winter, strained, dms. lb. .17½- .18
prime, burning, dms. lb. .18½- .19
Guaiacwood, cns. lb. 1.40 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots. lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified bots lb 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns. lb. .65 - —
Lard (see Oil grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns. lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns. lb. 2.00 - 2.35
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns. lb. 2.50 - 4.50
38-40% ester, cns. lb. 5.60 - 7.25
40-42% ester, cns. lb. 6.40 - 7.60
Spike, Spanish, cns. lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 7.10 - 7.50
Messina, cns. lb. 7.00 - 9.00
terpeneless bots lb. 32.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms. lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns. lb. 3.90 - 4.50
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb. 5.25 - 6.50
West Indian, cns lb. 5.40 - 7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns. lb. 7.75 - 8.50
terpeneless, bots lb. 29.50 -100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N.Y. lb. .1675- .1705
l.c.l., lb. .1755- .1800
tankcar, f.o.b. Minneapolis. lb. .1400- .1430
New York lb. .1525- .1555
tankwagon, New York lb. .1555- .1585
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 4.25
Manadarin, Florian, dms. lb. 2.75 - 5.35
Italian, cns. lb. 6.25 8.50

Exchange Brand is the 4-to-1 favorite over all other lemon oils *combined!*

Year after year, Exchange Brand *quality* proves itself in sales. That's because Exchange Lemon Oil comes only from California lemons grown and skillfully processed by Sunkist Growers.

When a little lemon oil goes so far, why risk buying anything but the best?

**Sunkist Growers**

PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

*Produced by*
Exchange Lemon Products Co. • Corona, California

*Distributed in the U.S. exclusively by*
FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.
DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.

Exchange
OIL OF LEMON U.S.P.

## Oil, Menhaden—Paraffin

Oil, menhaden, crude, tanks, Atlantic Coast..lb. .07¼ Nom.
Gulf ports..lb. .07¼ Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms..lb. .18 Nom.
synthetic, cans, dms..lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms..lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms..lb. .32 - .33
30° cold test, dms..lb .30 .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots..lb.165.00 -250.00
Spanish, bots..lb.35.00 -85.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb 2.85 - 3.65
West Indian cns. dms lb 2.60 - 3.65
Ocotea, cymbarum, dms..lb. .90 - 1.30
Oiticica, liq., dms..lb. .18½ - .19
tanks..lb. .17 - .17¼
Oleo, extra, dms..lb. .22½ - —
Olibanum, bots. lb 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine bots lb 9.00 —
Olive, edible, dms., duty paid lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .40 - .80
expressed, USP Brazilian, cns., dms lb No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms..lb. .70 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms..lb. .64 - 1.25
Messina, cns lb 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots. ..lb.100.00 -150.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns..lb. 1.95 - 2.85
Palm, clarified, dms..lb. .1240- .1250
kernel, tankcars..lb. .13¾ Nom.
Palmarosa, cns..lb. 7.00 - 9.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100° F tanks, East Coast refinery gal .14 —
Patchouli, dms..lb. 8.00 - 9.25
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).
Oil, peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills..lb. .17¾- —
refined, dms..lb. .23 - .23½
tanks..lb. .21¼- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. lb. 1.60 - 2.40
Peppermint, natural, dms..lb. 5.60 - 6.00
redist., USP, dms..lb. 5.95 - 7.00
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms..lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Pimento berry, NF, dms..lb. 4.50 - 6.00
leaf, cns..lb. 2.35 - 2.75
Pine, dest-dist., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .11¼- —
ex-whse..lb. .13¼- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C..lb. .151 - —
Pineneedle Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars..lb. .17 - —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice bran, clarif., dms..lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .15 Nom.
Rose natural, Bulgarian, bots oz.55.00 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms..lb. .80 - 1.00
tech., cns., dms..lb. .60 - .70
Rue, bots..lb. 2.25 - 2.60
Safflower dms. c.l. Atlantic coast. lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .17 - —
Sage, clary bots..lb.20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns..lb. 6.25 - 8.25
Spanish, cns..lb 90 1.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns..lb. 9.75 -11.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast lb No stocks
Sassafras, artificial, dms..lb. .85 - 1.10
natural, Brazilian (See Oil, cocotes cymbarum)
domestic, USP, cns., dms..lb. 1.70 - 2.25
Oil, savin, cns..lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns..lb No stocks.
Sesame, refd., dms..lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .35 - —
tanks, works..lb. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns..lb.29.50 -31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur lb. .14 - —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y..lb. .08½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y..lb. .03½- —
refined, alkali, dms..lb. .18 - .18¼
tanks..lb. .16¼- —
clarified, alkali, dms..lb. .17¼- .18
tanks..lb. .16 - —
salad, dms..lb. .18½- .18¾
tanks..lb. .17 - —
Spearmint, USP, dms..lb. 5.40 - 6.30
Sperm, bleached winter, 45°, dms. lb. .15¾- .16½
tankcars..lb. .14 - —
natural winter, 45°, dms..lb. .1475- .1550
tankcars..lb. .1300- —
Spruce, cns., dms..lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.50
Southern, cns..lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Tall, crude, tanks, works..ton.40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .06½- .07
tanks, works..lb. .05 - .05½
Tallow, acidless, dms..lb. .12 - .12½
Tansy, dms..lb. 7.75 - 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l. dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .42½- —
l.c.l., works..gal. .50½- —
whse..lb. .0678- —
tanks, works..gal. .33½- —
rectified, NF, dms. incl., l.c.l., works, South. gal. .90 - —
whse., N.Y.C..gal. 1.00 - —
Tar acid (see P)
Oil, theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms..lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white, cns..lb 1.95 - 4.00
tech., white, cns..lb. .40 - 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y..lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .24¼- .24¾
tanks, N. Y..lb. .22¼- —
domestic mills..lb. .23½ Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms..lb .90 - .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns..lb.14.00 -17.50
Haitian, cns..lb.11.80 -21.00
Java, cns..lb.22.50 -40.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms..gal.10.00 -43.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., N. Y..gal. .51½- .54½
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .52½- .55
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .57½- .58½
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .53½- .56½
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .58½- .59½
125-135 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .59½- .62½
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .64½- .65½
145-155 vis., non-ret., dr.s., c.l., same basis..gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .71 - .71½
175-185 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .74½- .75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .73½- .75
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 7.15 -14.50
Southern, cns lb. 3.20 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns..lb. 6.75 - 8.00
Wormwood, cns..lb. 5.50 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots..lb.17.00 -30.00
extra, bots..lb.26.00 -40.00
Madagascar bots..lb No stocks.
Oleostearine, bbls..lb. .16½- —
Opium, USP, cns..lb.19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns..lb.21.65 -21.90
powd., USP cns..lb.21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Chrome, CP., bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .31 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1½c, Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroanilin toner..lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .1935- .1960
Molybdated, bbls..lb. .44 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kgs..lb. 1.15 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls..lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls..lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls..lb. .35 - .40
Verona, bls..lb. .29 - .31
powdered, bbls., bxs..lb. .35 - .40
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenylphenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .49 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots..gram 3.00 - 4.00
Ox bile, extract, powdered, USP 5-lb. lots or more, ctns..lb. 6.00 - —
not extract, powdered 5-lb lots or more, ctns..lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works..lb. 4.92 - 5.17

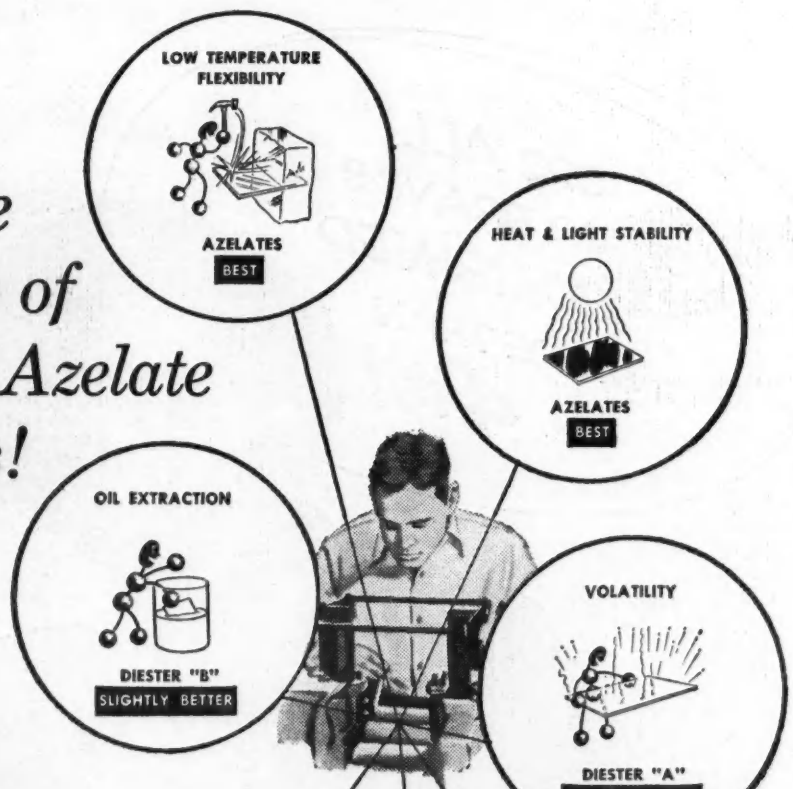
## P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb. 5.75 - —
Pancreatin, USP bots lb 2.50 - 3.00
Papain, USP, African, bots..lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Ceylon..lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz., lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns..oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs..lb. .30 - .33
Spanish, bgs..lb. .37 - .39
Yugoslavian, bgs..lb. .38 - —
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone (see p-Acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloroanilin (see p-Chloroaniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., ref'y lb. .0660- —
fully refined, 122°-124°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0845- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0845- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0855- —
132°-134°, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0855- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0855- —

Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l. 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3° F. higher than ASTM.


*Tests Prove Superiority of Plastolein® Azelate Plasticizers!*

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It will pay you to start an extensive evaluation of the Plastolein Azelate Plasticizers. With availability increasing, the choice between these Azelates and other aliphatic diester plasticizers can be made on performance alone.

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SPE THE SIXTH national plastics exposition CLEVELAND JUNE 7-10 1954

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Emery Industries, Inc., Carew Tower, Cincinnati 2, Ohio

Fatty Acids & Derivatives
Plastolein Plasticizers
Twitchell Oils, Emulsifiers

New York • Philadelphia • Lowell, Mass. • Chicago • San Francisco • Cleveland
Warehouse stocks also in St. Louis, Buffalo; Baltimore and Los Angeles
Export: 5035 RCA Bldg., New York 20, New York

Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
USP X, fib dms., c.l. lb. .198 - —
10,000-lb lots lb. .198 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
smaller lots lb. .208 - —

Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —

Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).

Paranitrochlorobenzene (see 4-Nitro-2-chlorobenzene).

Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).

Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).

Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).

Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).

Paraphenyiphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).

Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).

Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).

Parathion spray powder, 15% dealers, dms., works lb. .48 - .49
tech., dms., works lb. 1.62 - 1.64

Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).

Paratoluidine (see p-Toluidine).

Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs or over lb. .36 .40
t.c.l., same basis lb. .37 .53

Passion flower herb, bls lb. .21 .23

Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton. 94.00 - —
solvent process, bgs., same basis ton. 90.00 - —

Pectin, citrous, NF, powd. bbls lb 2.05 2.06
tech. powd bbls lb 1.50 —
imported, Danish, ex whse lb. 1.28 - —

Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile bulk, 1,000,000 units .08½- .09
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units .08½- .09
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units .08½ .09

Pentachlorophenol dms, c.l., works, frt equald lb. .21 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 .29
truckload, 20,000 lbs min same basis lb .21¼ —

Pentaerythritol tech, bgs., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 .36

Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)

Pentane, industrial, tanks, Tex. refy gal. .14½- —

Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. .70 - .71
red, Gondar, spot bgs lb. .24 - .25
Japanese, hontaka, bgs lb. .37 - .38
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. .56 - —
Mombasa, bgs., ship't lb. .60 - —
Nigerian, bgs lb. .29 - —
Turkish, bgs lb. .24 - .25
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .55 Nom.
white, bgs. lb. .80 - .81

Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imported, bls. lb. 1.25 - —

Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk lb. 3.75 - 3.90

Perchloroethylene, dms c.l. or truckloads, frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
dlvd. E. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd, ex whse lb. .13½- —
dlvd E lb. .13½- —

Peru balsam, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.75

Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05 - .05¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06¾- .07
tanks, refy lb. .03¼- .04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06⅛- .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½- .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .04⅜- .05⅛
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05¼- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - .07¼
tanks, refy lb. .03½- .04⅛
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06⅝- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08⅞- .09⅛
tanks, refy lb. .04⅞- .06
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07⅛- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅜- .09⅝
tanks, refy lb. .05⅜- .05⅞
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½- .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .05 - .05⅞
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05¼- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06⅝- .07⅛
tanks, refy lb. .03½- .05⅛

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California bbl. 1.42 - 3.53
Illinois bbl. 2.69 - 3.02
Kentucky bbl. 2.62 - 3.02
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl. 2.33 - 3.23
Montana bbl. 1.53 - 2.90
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
Penna. grade, middle district bbl. 3.70 - —
Texas, East bbl. 2.90 - —
Gulf Coast bbl. 2.63 - 3.23
North, North-Central bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
Panhandle bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
West bbl. 2.35 - 2.90
Wyoming bbl. 1.53 - 2.90

Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, East Coast, Baltimore, Md. bbl. 2.25 - —
Boston, Mass. bbl. 2.29 - —
Charleston, S. C. bbl. 2.20 - —
Jacksonville, Fla bbl. 2.18 - —
New York Harbor bbl. 2.25 - —
Norfolk, Va. bbl. 2.23 - —
Philadelphia, Pa bbl. 2.20 - 2.22
Portland, Me. bbl. 2.29 - —
Providence, R. I. bbl. 2.26 - —
Savannah, Ga. bbl. 2.20 - —
West Coast bbl. 1.80 - 2.10
diesel, tanks, refy., California, gal. .1025- .133
New York gal. .104 - —
Penna., western gal. .1075- .11
furnace, tanks, refy., Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .08625- —
No. 3 gal. .0825- —
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2 gal. .095 - —
Group 3, No. 1 gal. .08875- .09375
No. 2 gal. .0825- .09375
No. 3 gal. .07875- .08125
range gal. .08875- .09375
Pennsylvania western, No. 1 gal. .109 - .1185
No. 2 gal. .106 - .111
No. 3 gal. .106 - .1105

Lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .168 - .183
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- —
toluol-type gal. .13125- —

Mineral spirits, regular tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .163 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .195 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. .195 - —
specially refd., tanks, refy., Watson, Calif. gal. .244 - —
Borger, Tex gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .2625- —
tank transport, dlvd. N. J. gal. .32 - —
dlvd N. Y gal. .33¼- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd. gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd. gal. .37 - —

Petroleum, naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N.J. and N.Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —

High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).

V.M.&P., 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles, gal. .168 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .174 - —
San Francisco gal. .173 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .174 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —

Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., 205° 292°F. b.r. 37° 38°C. m.a.p gal. .24 - .26
17°-29°C, m.a.p. gal. .29 - .30
256°-383°F., b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., gal. .29 - —
27°-28°C. m.a.p gal. .29 - .29½
19°C. m.a.p gal. .34 - —
310°-392°F. b.r., 30°-38°C. m.a.p. gal. .27 - .30
17°-19°C., m.a.p gal. .35 - .38
350°-425°F. b.r., 32°-34°C. m.a.p gal. .30 - .30½
25°C., m.a.p gal. .39 - .39½
18°-21°C., m.a.p gal. .35 - .42½

Petroleum solvent, rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco. gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .15 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .173 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —

Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - .18¼
l.c.l. works lb. .17 - .18½
tanks, works lb. .14 - .16½

50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., works lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —

o-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb lots lb 4.00 - —

Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —

## Paraformaldehyde—m-Phenylenediamine

Phenol, 82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. drums, c.l., same basis, lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .18½
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —

Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17

Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .53 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .55 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .57 - —

Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —

Salicylate (see Salol.)

Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65

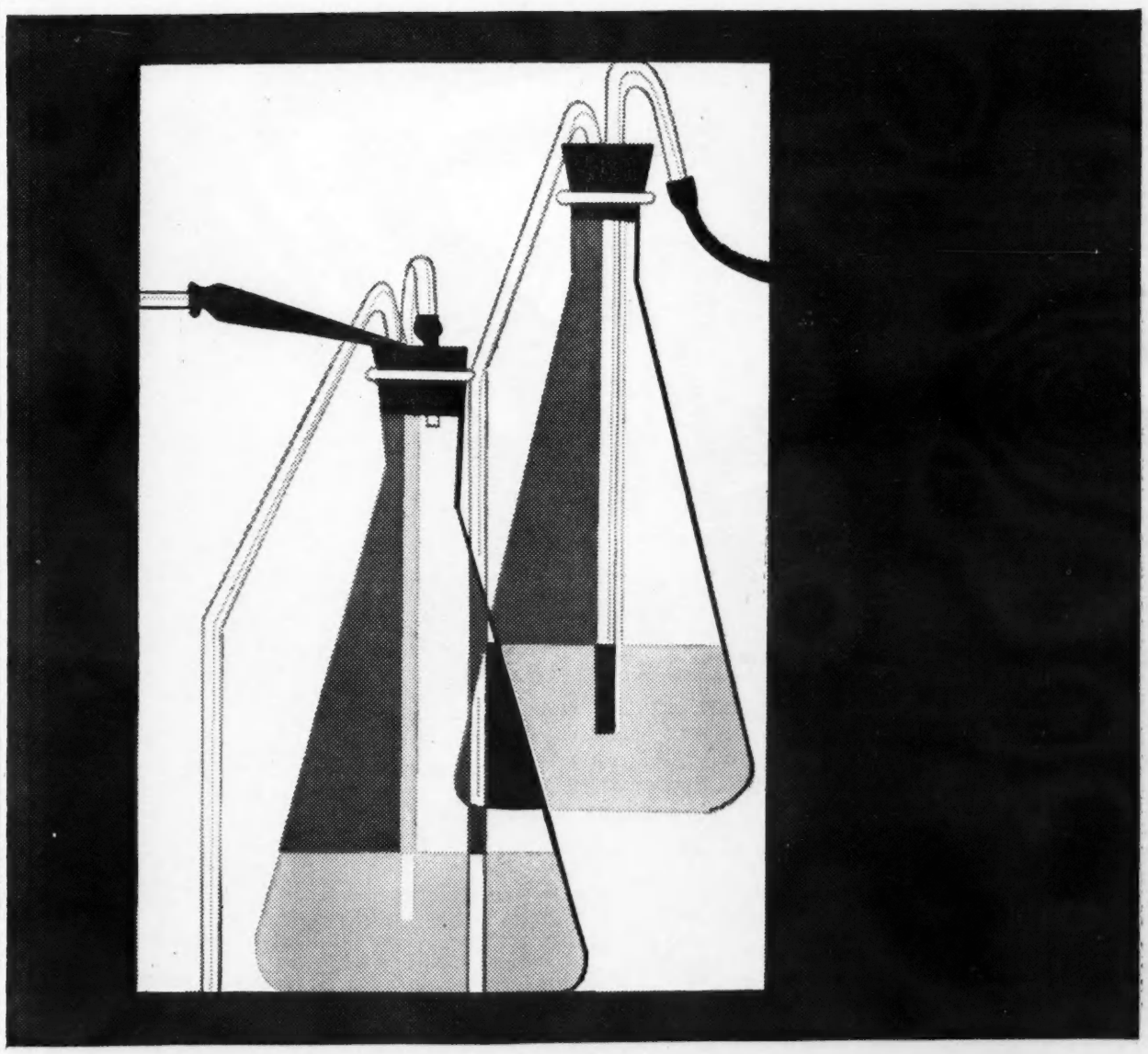
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10

dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50

1-Phenyl-3-carbetnoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —

Phenyldiethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .41 - —

m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —

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- Balanced Solvency
- Immediate availability

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## p-Phenylenediamine—n-Propyl Acetate

p-Phenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Phenylethanolamine, d m s., c.l., works lb. .69½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. 70 —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.35 - 1.95
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.95 - 4.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride commercial kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
purified, bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy-pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.70 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., works lb. .20 - —
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works .42 - —
Phloroglucinol, comi., fib dms., works lb 6.40 —
C.P., bots. fib. dms lb 17 00 -17 25
tech. fib. dms works lb 10 45 - —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under Di
Phosphate Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton.43.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.08 - —
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.68 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.68 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l. same basis long-ton. 7.68 - —

Phosphate Rock, Florida, finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30%, $P_2O_5$, minimum, bulk, c.l., mines short-ton 5.60 - —
68%, b.p.l. basis 31%$P_2O_5$ minimum, mines short ton. 5.80 - —
70%, b.p.l. basis 32% $P_2O_5$ minimum, mines short-ton. 6.15½- —

Plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c per long ton higher.

Phosphorus, amorphous, red, cs lb. .46 - .47
dms. lb. .44 - .45
yellow, cns., works lb. .48 - .50
dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 - —
export, dms. lb. .31 - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19¼- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65 - 70
Phthalyl sulfacetamide, fib. dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.50
a-Picoline, ret., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
b,g-Picoline, 8°, dms., c.l., works. lb. .31 - .32¼
l.c.l., works lb .32 - .33
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. 2.65 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots. oz. 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 5.10 - 5.20
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .61 - .62
Mexican, bgs lb. .58 - .59
Pink root, bls lb. 3.00 - 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, 98%, dms., frt. equald.
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.50 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Pitch, coaltar, 140°-150° F., m.p., dms., c.l., works ton.41.20 -42.09
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works lb. .02¼- .03
Linseed, dms lb. .06 Nom.
Marine, dms. lb. .04¼- .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum),
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .03¾- .04⅛
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz.84.00 -87.00
Pleurisy root, bls nu. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 3.75 - —
Poke root, bls lb. .19 - .22
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .16 - .16¼
Dutch, bgs lb. .19¼- .19½
Polish, bgs lb. .18¼- .18½
Turkish, bgs lb. .16½- .17

Potash, caustic, regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works, 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms. lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
Potassium bichromate in drums ½c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .32 - —
bbls., 5,000 lbs. 1 ship't. lb. .32½- —
smaller lots lb. .33 - .36
imported, kgs lb. .24 - .25
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb lots lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11½- .12
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .12¼
export, dms., New York lb. .12¾- .13¼
Nitrate, gran., dms lb. .32 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd. dms lb .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .41 - —
powder, dms lb. .40½- .41⅛
Cyanide, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, works lb .57 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, kgs lb. .60 - .63
Ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 - —
kgs. lb. .28 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate dms lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½- .30
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms. lb. 2.15 - —
Manure salt, 22% $K_2O$, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulfite, gran., dms lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms. lb. .25 —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% $K_2O$, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .43 - —
Trona, Cal. unit-ton. .53 - —
80-51% $K_2O$, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N M ton.25.75 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 10-ton lots, 100 lbs 14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots.100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.11.10 -11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs.10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
NF, gran., dms lb. .09¾- .11¼
Potassium nitrate in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more.
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.180.00 - —
bbls., ton lots, ex whse ton.261.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.266.00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Permanganate, tech., dms., works lb. .22½- .23⅛
USP dms. works lb. .24¾- .30⅛
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works, lb. .21½- —
1-ton lots, works lb. .23½- —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb. .16½- .18⅛
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide), yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.17.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs.17.80 - —
solution, clarified, 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
tech., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .682 - .748
Sulfate, agricultural, 49-51%, $K_2O$, bulk, works ton.37.25 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
powder, dms. lb. .26½- .17
Sulfocyanide, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .85 - .94
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works basis 40% $K_2SO_4$, 18% MgO ton.16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb. .32½- —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .33 - —
smaller lots lb. .33½- .38⅛
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots gm. .60 - —
Acetate, bots gm. .55 - —
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100-gr. lots gm. .65 - —
Acetate, bots. gm. .70 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Propane, commercial grade tanks, group 3 gal. .03 - —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10¾- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb 3.90 - 4.40

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Propyl p-hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms. | lb. | 2.30 | - 2.40 |
| Thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more | kilo. | 55.00 | — |
| smaller lots | kilo. | 55.10 | -55.30 |
| Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. | lb. | .0845 | .095 |
| l.c.l. same basis | lb. | .0950 | .1050 |
| Glycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .13¼ | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .14¼ | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .11½ | — |
| USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .15¼ | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .16¼ | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .13½ | — |
| Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. | lb. | .20 | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .21 | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .18½ | — |
| Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .15½ | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .16½ | — |
| tanks, dlvd. E | lb. | .13½ | — |
| Psyllium seed, black, bgs. | lb. | .80 | — |
| blonde, bgs. | lb. | .18 | .20 |
| husks, bgs. | lb. | .45 | .50 |
| Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots | lb. | .03¾ | .04¼ |
| smaller lots | lb. | .03⅞ | .04½ |
| imported, Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots | lb. | .06½ | — |
| fine, bgs., ton lots | lb. | .04 | — |
| sun dried coarse bgs ton lots | lb. | .02½ | .04 |
| fine bgs., ton lots | lb. | .02½ | .04 |
| Pumice in bbls is ½c per lb higher | | | |
| Pumpkin seed, bgs. | lb. | .25 | .26 |
| Pyrethrin synthetic (see Allethrin). | | | |
| Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd. 0.9% pyrethrins bbls works. | lb. | .50 | — |
| powder 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works | lb. | .71½ | — |
| liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc. odorless base, 50 dms., works. | gal. | 8.35 | — |
| 1-4 dms., works | gal. | 8.55 | — |
| Oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works | lb. | 9.80 | -10.15 |
| purified, 20% | lb. | 10.00 | -10.10 |
| Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald | gal. | 2.77 | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | gal. | 2.80 | — |
| refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .95 | — |
| Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gm. lots | gm. | .55 | — |
| Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton | | 3.00 | 8.00 |
| Pyrocatechol (see Catechol). | | | |
| Pyrogallol, NF | lb. | 3.25 | 3.43 |
| Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works | lb. | .20 | — |
| black, dms., works | lb. | .12 | — |
| mixed, mottled, dms., works | lb. | .13 | — |
| shavings, amber, cs., works | lb. | No stocks. | |
| mixed colors, dms., works | lb. | .11 | — |
| white, china, ivory, dms., works | lb. | .16 | — |
| dense, opaque, dms., works. | lb. | .12 | .15 |
| translucent pastels, cs., works | lb. | .14 | — |
| transparent colorless, dms, works. | lb. | .25 | — |
| colors, dms., works | lb. | .15 | — |
| USP, bots | lb. | 9.50 | — |

## Q

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Quassia chips | lb. | .17 | — |
| Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., | lb. | .16½ | .16¾ |
| liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., tanks, works | lb. | .08¼ | — |
| solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra | lb. | .12½ | — |
| ordinary 63% tannin, bgs., c.l. same basis | lb. | 11 31 64 | — |
| Quercitron extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. | lb. | .40 | — |
| liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. | lb. | .19 | — |
| Quicksilver (see Mercury metal). | | | |
| Quince seed, bgs | lb. | 2.00 | Nom. |
| Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots | oz. | 1.13 | — |
| powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots. | oz. | 1.17 | — |
| Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. | oz. | .87 | — |
| Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots | oz. | .54 | — |
| Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots | oz. | .37½ | — |
| Dihydrochloride USP cns | oz. | .54 | — |
| Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots | oz. | .63½ | — |
| Hydrobromide, NF cns. 50-oz. cns. | oz. | .47½ | — |
| Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots | oz. | .47½ | — |
| Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots | oz. | .61 | — |
| Salicylate NF, cns., 100-oz. lots | oz. | .55 | — |
| Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots | oz. | .42 | — |
| Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns. | oz. | .56 | — |
| Quinolin, dms., c.l., frt. equald | lb. | .50¾ | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .51¼ | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .50 | — |

## R

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| R salt, paste, 100% basis, dms., frt. alld | lb. | .63 | — |
| powd., basis 100%, frt. alld | lb. | .88 | .93 |
| Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls. | lb. | 1.75 | — |
| resinated, bbls | lb. | 1.50 | — |
| arylid, deep shades, bbls | lb. | 3.60 | — |
| light shades, bbls | lb. | 2.75 | — |
| maroon, bbls | lb. | 3.60 | 5.90 |
| Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies | lb. | 4.30 | — |
| light shade, same basis | lb. | 4.00 | — |
| medium shade, bbls., same basis | lb. | 4.25 | — |
| medium-light shade, bbls., same basis | lb. | 4.05 | — |
| orange shade, bbls., same basis | lb. | 3.95 | — |
| lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis | lb. | 1.93 | — |
| light shade, bbls., same basis | lb. | 1.70 | — |
| maroon shade, bbls., same basis | lb. | 2.05 | — |
| medium shade, bbls., same basis | lb. | 1.85 | — |
| medium-light shade, bbls., orange-red shade, bbls, same basis | lb. | 1.64 | — |
| Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco. | | | |
| Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine). | | | |
| Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar). | | | |
| same basis | lb. | 1.77 | — |
| Eosin toner, bbls., works | lb. | 1.60 | — |
| Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N Y | lb. | .12¾ | — |
| Iron oxide, natural, 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., East St. Louis | lb. | .06 | — |
| synthetic, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .12¾ | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .13 | — |
| Red, lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works | lb | 1.10 | 1.30 |
| Lithol, toner, bbls., works | lb. | .79 | — |
| rubine toner, pure, bbls., works | lb | 1.50 | — |
| resinated, bbls., works | lb | 1.40 | — |
| Virginia type, bbls., works | lb | 1.40 | — |
| Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works. | lb. | 3.60 | — |
| 10,000-lb. lots, works | lb. | 4.22 | — |
| smaller lots, works | lb | 4.24 | — |
| Metallic, bbls., c.l., works | lb. | .02½ | — |
| l.c.l. works | lb. | .02¾ | — |
| Oxide (see Red iron oxide). | | | |
| Persian gulf, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .06¾ | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .07 | — |
| Para toner, bbls | lb. | .95 | — |
| Chlorinated, kgs | lb | 1.10 | 1.15 |
| Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner). | | | |
| Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs | lb | 5.35 | — |
| tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. | lb. | 5.95 | — |
| Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock | lb. | .05¾ | — |
| l.c.l., ex dock | lb. | .06 | — |
| ex whse. New York | lb. | .06½ | — |
| Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works | lb | 1.50 | — |
| light shades, kgs., works | lb. | 1.50 | — |
| Turkey, bbls., works | lb. | .60 | — |
| Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald | lb. | 24½ | .25 |
| Venetian, 15%, bgs., works | lb. | .0350 | .037 |
| 20%, bgs., works | lb. | .0475 | — |
| 25%, bgs., works | lb. | .0525 | — |
| 30%, bgs., works | lb. | .0550 | — |
| 35%, bgs., works | lb. | .0575 | — |
| 40%, bgs., works | lb. | .0625 | — |
| Watchung type, bbls. | lb | 1.95 | — |
| Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene). | | | |
| Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red). | | | |
| Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls | lb. | .35 | .40 |
| Rennin, NF, powder | lb. | 6.25 | — |
| Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .77½ | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .78½ | — |
| USP, cryst., dms., works | lb. | 2.75 | — |
| powd., dms., works | lb. | 2.95 | — |
| Monoacetate, NF, dms. | lb | 3.25 | 3.45 |
| Rhatany root, bgs | lb. | .15 | .16 |
| Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans | lb. | 25.00 | -56.00 |
| Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs | lb. | .75 | .85 |
| powd., bbls. | lb. | .90 | .95 |
| India, whole, bgs | lb. | .35 | .40 |
| powdered, bbls. | lb. | .43 | .45 |
| Riboflavin USP bots., dlvd | kilo | 100.00 | — |
| readily soluble, bots., dlvd. | kilo. | 130.00 | — |
| 5'-phosphate-sodium, 100 grams or more | kilo. | 140.00 | — |
| Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate). | | | |
| Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market). | | | |
| Rotenone, CP, bbls., works | lb. | 20.00 | — |
| tech. bbls. works | lb. | 16.50 | — |
| Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, exwhse | lb. | .03 | — |
| ton lots, same basis | lb. | .04 | — |
| Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 25-kilo lots. | kilo. | 25.00 | — |
| 10 to 25-kilo lots | kilo. | 25.00 | -30.00 |
| 1 to 10-kilo lots | kilo. | 30.00 | — |
| Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., works, c.l. | lb. | .22 | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .24 | — |

## S

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls | lb. | .49 | 49¼ |
| activated ground with lime, bbls | lb. | .35 | .36 |
| Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000 lb lots | lb | 1.60 | — |
| smaller lots | lb | 1.70 | 1.80 |
| powd., soluble insoluble dms., 1000 lb lots | lb | 1.65 | — |
| smaller lots | lb | 1.75 | 1.95 |
| Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins | lb. | 25.00 | — |
| Safrol, dms. | lb. | 1.15 | 1.50 |
| Sage, Cretan, bgs. | lb. | .11 | — |
| Dalmatian, bgs. | lb. | .39 | .40 |
| Italian, bgs. | lb. | .15 | .15¼ |
| Sago flour, raw, bgs | lb. | .07 | .07½ |
| refined bgs. | lb. | .08¾ | .09¼ |
| Sal soda (see Soda sal) | | | |
| Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs | lb. | 1.10 | — |
| Powdered salol, 25c. higher. | | | |
| Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. | 100 lbs. | .98 | — |
| Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l | 100 lbs | 1.12 | — |
| Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% $Na_2SO_4$ basis | ton. | 19.00 | -20.00 |
| Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate. | | | |
| Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs. | | .65 | .66 |
| powd., dms | | .75 | .76 |
| Sanguinarine nitrate, bots | oz | 4.75 | 5.50 |
| Santonin, NF, dom. cryst., powd., cns., dms | lb. | 76.50 | -80.00 |
| imported, cryst., powd. cns | lb. | 76.50 | -80.00 |
| Sarsaparilla root, dom bls | lb | .45 | .50 |
| imported, Honduras, bls | lb. | .45 | Nom. |
| Mexican, bls | lb. | .35 | Nom. |


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Sassafras root bark, ord., bls lb. .50 - .55
select, bls. lb. .65 - .67
Schaeffer's salt, paste dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .85 - .95
powder, bgs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 12.25 - 12.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb 31 .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd. lb 5.00 - 6.00
Senega root, bls lb 2.30 2.40
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .18 - —
pods, bls. lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb 4.85 - 5.00
Sesame seed Nicaragua hulled, ship't, bgs lb. .28 - .29
natural, bgs. lb. .18 - —
Salvadorian, natural lb. .18½- —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - —

Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb lots, 1c per lb higher for all packages.

Lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots, lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .39 - —

Shellac, superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 - —
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .36 - —

Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. lots, 1c. more.

Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry grd., 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs lb. .85¼- —
Cyanide, 6b dms., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .77⅜- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .77⅜- —
500-oz. lots oz. .77⅞- —
100-oz. lots oz. .78⅛- —
Nitrate, CP, crystals, bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .54¾- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .55 - —
500-oz. lots oz. .56½- —
250-oz. lots oz. .57 - —

USP granular silver nitrate, 4c per oz higher

Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls. lb. .28 - .30
crushed, bls., bbls. lb. .32 - .33
powd., bbls lb. .35 - .37

Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., dms., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
rayon-type tanks works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.65 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon type tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Sal, bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 1.40 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd. bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .12½- .16½
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
refined, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lb. lots or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.50
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000 lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted. lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.80 - 4.25

Sodium antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13¾- .14½
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms works lb. .14¼- .15¼
solution, dms., works gal. .70 - 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 21.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 21.75 - —
1-kilo lots kilo. 22.00 - —
500-gram lots, bots kilo. 22.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13¼
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1790- —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.65
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, dms, frs. lb 8.89 - —
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline decahydrated (see Soda sal), monohydrated bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100lbs 3.30 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼- .11
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, dms. lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech. dms., works lb. .58 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .60 - .65
NF VIII, gran, dms lb. .26 - .30½
USP XIV gran., dms. lb. .29½- .34

Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.

Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 1.25
Cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —

Granular sodium cyanide 1c higher.

Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. lb. .14¾- —
anhydrous, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l lb 17¾- —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10 ton lots lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Fluoride, white, 97%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1250- —
l.c.l. works lb 1290- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconate, refined, dms lb. .80 - .83
tech., dms lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono-, dms., c.l. lb. 1.55 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powder, bbls lb. 2.15 - 2.30
solution, 75%, cbys lb. 1.45 - 1.60
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., frt, alld. lb. .23½- —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots, or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfite, NF (see Sodium thiosulfate), pea crystals, bgs 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
technical, bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90

Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.

Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.80 - 2.92
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms. cbys., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16¼- —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .20 - —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 124.50 -129.50

Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.

Tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works, ton 199.50 - —
Metallic, bricks, bbls., works lb. .17 - .19
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., ogs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - 7.10
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.00
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.15
Molybdate, bbls., cbys., works lb. .75 - .85
powd., anhyd., dms., works lb. .85 - .92
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthenate, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton 47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton 53.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 49.50 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0925- .10
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.35 - 6.75
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).


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Chlorine Dioxide does not harm the pulp's physical or chemical properties, yet it has the power to destroy wood and bark specks and thereby give a cleaner end product. Because of this bleach's powerful, selective action, woods ordinarily considered unfit may be used to make quality pulp.

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# U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

May ★ A Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1954

## Chemical Progress Week

Sponsored by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, May 17-22 is the first annual Chemical Progress Week. Its purpose is to bring home to the American public the significance of the chemical industry in terms of the individual. U.S.I., as a member of the MCA, is happy to participate in this industry-wide effort.

## *Alkyd Resin Improves Outside House Paints*

Outside house paints containing a new U.S.I. alkyd resin, Aroplaz 1400, should maintain a better looking appearance for a longer time. The result of over 7 years of research and practical testing, Aroplaz 1400 is a pure, low viscosity alkyd. It can be used in either white or tinted paints in place of all or part of the oil, such as linseed, ordinarily used.

Tests indicate that paints made with Aroplaz 1400 give cleaner, whiter surfaces after exposure and that the over-all durability is considerably improved.

Aroplaz 1400, experimentally known as resin DX-159, is now in commercial production and is supplied at 100% solids content. U.S.I. offers detailed information to paint manufacturers who wish to make independent investigations of this unique new resin.

## Promising Sunscreen Is Introduced For Cosmetics

A new development in filters for ultraviolet light, particularly useful for sunscreen cosmetics, has been announced by U.S.I. The material, known as H-124S, is (butyl carbityl) (6-propyl piperonyl) ether. Safe for application to the skin, the new product is a practically odorless oil of extremely low volatility. It is chemically stable as well as stable to the action of ultraviolet light, and also shows excellent solubility characteristics.

H-124S stabilizes esters presently used in sunscreen compositions. The promising compound can be used by cosmetic manufacturers alone or, preferably, to supplement the absorption range of existing sunscreen materials. Of great importance is the fact that it does not screen out tanning rays. Further information on H-124S as a sunscreen can be obtained by writing to the editor of *U.S.I. Chemical News.*

## *New Plastic Windows Keep Themselves Clean*

A new type of plastic window has been designed for industrial and public buildings. The windows are said to be self-cleaning, shatterproof and translucent. They are glazed on one side only and transmit diffused, glare-free light. Casement-type windows are available in various sizes to fit all standard casement frames, according to the manufacturer. The windows snap into place.

# Interest Renewed in CPR Products As Truck and Garden Insecticide Due to No Build-Up of Immunity

### Synergized Rotenone and Pyrethrins Regain Preferred Position

**Increasing reports of build-up of acquired resistance or so-called "immunity" by insects against some insecticides has resulted in renewed interest in CPR dusts and sprays. CPR is a combination of piperonyl cyclonene, pyrethrins and rotenone, and the synergistic action of piperonyl cyclonene increases the effectiveness of the combination beyond the sum total of the three insecticides individually.**

Because of its recognized effectiveness combined with low toxicity — all three ingredients being of a low order of toxicity — CPR has enjoyed a preferred position in control of many insects, particularly in the garden and truck crop field. In the sweeping upsurge of newer chlorinated hydrocarbons, many growers risked the greater toxic hazards to avail themselves of the residual killing power of these insecticides.

**Rotenone in Short Supply**

Reports of insects building an immunity to these insecticides have increased in each season. First it was flies, then mosquitoes and more recently other insects such as the cabbage caterpillar. The result has been a resurgence of rotenone, which had long been the basic insecticide of these growers. In the intervening time, however, supplies of rotenone have become critical and it became apparent that the extra effectiveness of synergized rotenone could serve as the best method for extending the supply and in-

MORE

## Methionine Increases Growth Rate of Infants

Infants fed half-again as much DL-methionine as their diets normally would contain gained 20% more weight in a month's time, according to a recent report. These results further illustrate the strategic role methionine plays in the metabolism of fat, protein, sulfur and water.

The group of infants between the ages of three and four months was given supplemental methionine at the rate of 180 milligrams a day. Another group receiving the same basic diet, without methionine, was studied for purposes of comparison. The extra methionine produced no unfavorable reactions.

## *Table of Elements Revised*

A new periodic table of the elements has been prepared with improvements in layout and arrangement. This is said to be particularly true with respect to the complicated placement of atomic weights and numbers in relation to the symbol of the element.

**Application of CPR dust to beans with a tractor operated dusting machine. CPR products control insect infestation in such a manner that produce is free of hazardous toxic residues.**

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CONTINUED

## *New Interest In CPR Products*

creasing the results.

Not only are pyrethrins and rotenone helpful in "activating" each other, but both of them give a synergist action in combination with piperonyl cyclonene.

**New CPR Products**

Four new CPR spray products for use on garden and house plants are being introduced to the market for insecticide formulators in 1954, in addition to the dust base and spray concentrates previously available from U.S.I. With these products, formulators can obtain standardized combinations of ingredients for which all labeling and test data is complete.

The convenience of these combinations works two ways: in providing the formulators with supplies which meet known standards for each and all of the ingredients, and second in providing research-supported claims for the product he sells.

The commercial grower of beans, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, squash and cucumbers finds the CPR products can control insect infestation in such a manner that the produce will be free of hazardous toxic residues. And the home gardener wants an insecticide which will control a wide range of insects. There is increasing evidence that one of the advantages of the botanical insecticides such as CPR lies in the fact that they are not so destructive to natural parasites of insects.

This was recently reported on in *Pyrethrum Post* with reference to the work of Dr. C. P. Clausen of the University of California. According to the journal, "Clausen has concluded, after a review of different workers' observations, that botanical insecticides are superior to inorganic materials wherever repeated application is made. He believes that such materials as rotenone and pyrethrum kill only the adult parasites present on foliage, and nothing further. He points out that chemical and biological control measures may sometimes be incompatible, sometimes supplementary." These new developments are all contributing to the renewed interest and new products based on CPR.

## Ultrasonics May Be of Use In Pharmaceutical Industry

The use of ultrasonics holds real potential for the pharmaceutical industry, according to a recent report. The most promising use of ultra-sound in the industry is thought to lie in its application to problems which have not been solved by other physical and chemical processes. One possibility is said to be in the production of emulsions and suspensions in materials previously refractory to such treatment. Another is in the production of vaccines, where experiments have shown that intact undenatured antigens can be extracted ultrasonically from the microorganisms responsible for tuberculosis and other diseases.

## *Alkylating Agent Helps In Synthesis of Organics*

A new method for making many alkylated compounds has been developed. Described as promising for the preparation of lubricants, additives, plasticizers, therapeutic agents and surface-active agents, the method uses an alkylating agent which can be obtained from commercial vegetable oils.

The alkylating agent, according to researchers, is a long-chain alkyl group. It can be used to alter the molecular structure of such varied organic types as phenols, mercaptans, alcohols, amines, salts and benzene.

## Gold Discs Burst At Low Pressures

Gold is now being used to manufacture low-pressure rupture discs. Gold discs reportedly have been found to burst consistently at low pressure, be immune to corrosion and yet be economical. They are said to be accurate to within 5% for bursting pressures above 50 psi and to within 2 psi for bursting pressures less than 50 psi.

Since the precious metal is reclaimable, the cost of the discs does not differ greatly from base metal discs.

## TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

*Information about manufacturers of these items may be obtained by writing U.S.I.*

**An insect repellent** packaged in an Aerosol container is said to give positive protection against mosquitoes, black flies, chiggers and many others. It is described as virtually odorless after application and safe for clothing. **(No. 1040)**

**A new line of laboratory glassware** is described as smaller than regular glassware, but not in the micro range. **(No. 1041)**

**Antibiotic bandages** are now available without a prescription. Impregnated with a combination of three antibiotics, they have been approved for sale by the Food and Drug Administration. **(No. 1042)**

**For tapping, deephole drilling,** lathe machine cutting or hand reaming on any metal, a blend of chemicals is said to free the tool and permit continued rotation and pressure. According to the manufacturer, less tool breakage and cleaner threads, surface and holes are the result. **(No. 1043)**

**Aluminum transport cans** may replace stainless steel cans for storing and transporting chemicals, pharamaceuticals and food products. The lightweight cans are described as seamless and easy to clean and have an airtight seal. **(No. 1044)**

**Gas and air leaks** can be detected by a liquid which penetrates rust scales and cracks, forming bubbles where the leak occurs. The liquid is claimed to be nonflammable and nonexplosive. **(No. 1045)**

**A nonionic detergent** soluble to a degree in most oils has been developed. It will be manufactured in a commercial grade for the textile, general cleaning and oil additive trades, and according to the report, a refined product will be produced for the cosmetic industry. **(No. 1046)**

**Erbium oxide** is reported to be available at a minimum purity of 98%. Principal impurities are fractional percentages of dysprosium, holmium, thulium, ytterbium and yttrium oxides. **(No. 1047)**

**Serological baths** with a temperature control closer than 0.4° C. have been marketed. The base and walls are claimed to be free of heating elements, which have been placed beneath the stainless steel tank. **(No. 1048)**

**Single crystal germanium** is now in commercial production. The crystals are described as homogeneous in electrical as well as crystal properties, not only on a gross scale but also on a microscopic scale. **(No. 1049)**

PRODUCTS OF U.S.I.

**ALCOHOLS**
Amyl Alcohol (Isoamyl Alcohol)
Butanol (Normal-Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil — Refined
Propanol (Normal-Propyl Alcohol)

**Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)**
Specially Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof U.S.P., Absolute—200 Proof
Solox*—proprietary solvent—regular and anhydrous

**ETHERS**
Ethyl Ether, U.S.P.
Ethyl Ether, Absolute—A.C.S.

**ACETONE—A.C.S.**

**ANSOLS**
Ansol* M
Ansol* PR

**ACETIC ESTERS**
Amyl Acetate—Commercial and High Test
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate—all grades
Normal-Propyl Acetate

**OXALIC ESTERS**
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate

**PHTHALIC ESTERS**
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate

**OTHER ESTERS**
Diatol*
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate

**RESINS (Synthetic and Natural)**
Arochem*—modified types
Arofene*—pure phenolics
Aroflat*—for special flat finishes
Aroflint*—room temperature curing phenolic
Aroplaz*—alkyds and allied materials
Aropol*—copolymer modified alkyds
Ester Gums—all types
Natural Resins—all standard grades

**INSECTICIDE MATERIALS**
Allethrin
CPR Concentrates: Liquid & Dust
Piperonyl Butoxide
Piperonyl Cyclonene
Pyrenone* Concentrates: Liquid & Dust
Pyrethrum Products: Liquid and Dust
Rotenone Products: Liquid and Dust

**INSECTIFUGE MATERIALS**
Indalone*
Triple-Mix Repellents

**INTERMEDIATES**
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloroanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloroanilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate

**FEED PRODUCTS**
Calcium Pantothenate (Feed Grade)
Choline Chloride
Curbay B-G* 80
DL-Methionine (Feed Grade)
Niacin, U.S.P.
Riboflavin Concentrates
Special Liquid Curbay*
U.S.I. Vitamin $B_{12}$ and Antibiotic Feed Supplements
Vacatone* 40

**OTHER PRODUCTS**
Acetaldehyde
Caustic Soda
Ethylene
IPC (Isopropyl-N-Phenyl Carbamate)
CIPC
Liquid Chlorine
Metallic Sodium
Methionine (Pharm.)
N-Acetyl DL-Methionine
Nitrocellulose Solns.
Propionaldehyde
Propionic Acid
Sulfuric Acid
Urethan, U.S.P.

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

**U.S.I INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS CO.**
*Division of National Distillers Products Corporation*

120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 5, N. Y. BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. 26½ .28¼
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - .28
powdered, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .25 - .27
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .193 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .198 —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1900 —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .1910 - .2010
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .48
powd., dms lb. .47 - .49
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt., equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20¼
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 8.90 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 4.60 - —
Sodium phosphates in dms. 60c higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .34 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 8.10 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .68 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
t.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3 100 lbs 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs 5.10 - 5.35
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.85 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.65
Silicate liquid, 40° 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - 4.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47°, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
t.c.l., dms., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52°, turbid, 1-2-3, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.05
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs works ton 57.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .07 - .08
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4 10c higher
Stannate dms., works, frt alld. E lb. .548 - .602
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½ - —
tech., annyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. to $10. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
t.c.l., works, same basis 100 lbs 2.50 3.00
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton 29.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 35.00 - —
USP, cryst, fib, dms lb. .17½ .18
gran, fib, dms lb. .17½ .18
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾ - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼ - —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 3.50 - —
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.25 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP, (see Sodium thiocyanate)
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .07 —
liquid, 40-44%, tanks, works. 100% basis ton. 110.00 - —
Tetraborate (see Borax.)
Tetrasulfide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .04 —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works lb. .377 —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½ - —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate ctns, c.l. works lb. .10½ —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾ - —
1 ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90% 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½ - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½ - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .38 - —
t.c.l. frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
90%, 10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.25
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.30 - 8.45
Trisilicate, powd., 1:32.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 - 12.80
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 - 10.25
Tungstate, tech., bgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —

Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works frt. equald lb .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, refined, tanks, works gal. .31 - .33
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .33
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Sorbitan tristearate, fib., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots works lb .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - .39
solution commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½ - —
ton lots works lb .25 —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb .23¼ - —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots works lb. .16¾ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur ton. 97.00 - 97.50
protein, chemically isolated, 40-000 to 60,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
20,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .25¼ - —
100 to 20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .25½ - —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,-000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .0605 - —
20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .0620 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .0635 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns oz. .85 - .95
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .75 - —
imported, bls lb. 1.25 - —
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾ - —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05½ - —
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxes lb. 1.60 - —
white, bls lb. .12 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - .21
St John's bread, edible, bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .762 - .772
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. .97 - .98
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .817 - 1.086
Hydrous (crystals), dms., works. lb. .85 - .89
Sulfate, dms., works lb. .935 - .975
Star root (see Helonias root)
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs 7.26 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.41 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .063 - —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03¼ - —
l.c.l., spot lb. .07¾ - .08¼
Rice, t.c.l., bgs lb. .16 - .17
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0755 - .0780
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Staves acre seed bgs lb. 60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine.)
Stomach substance not USP, fin. dms lb. 2.95 3.10
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gm. .17 —
Sulfate, bulk gm. .17 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb 77 - .78
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .33 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs., works lb .11 - .12
Salicylate NF dms lb 1.65 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh bgs., works ton 58.70 - 68.15
Strophanthin, K, bots oz. 25.00 - 25.50
G, (see Ouabaine, USP).

for greater safety...
more uniform results...
MATHIESON
Dry Sodium Methylate
Mathieson dry sodium methylate is available in 10, 25, 50 and 200-lb. steel drums from Niagara Falls, N. Y. It is also available as a 25% solution in methanol in 55-gal. drums and 8000-gal. tank cars.

Dry sodium methylate fits perfectly into process requirements of safety and exact control. Further, it does not bring in any excess methanol. Easily storable, it is the most practical form of this sensitive but highly useful chemical.

Pure, uniform Mathieson *dry* sodium methylate is used as a chemical intermediate or catalyst in the production of dyestuffs, pharmaceuticals, insecticides, improved fats and oils—and in other processes involving metathetic, oxidation-reduction, condensation and ring-closure reactions.

As the only producer of dry sodium methylate for fifteen years, Mathieson has grown steadily in experience and know-how in the safe production, handling, and application of this material. For complete information, samples and technical assistance, see your Mathieson representative or write.

MATHIESON

**MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION**
Mathieson Hydrocarbon Chemicals Division
Baltimore 3, Maryland

Chemical Progress Week, May 17-22

2386

ETHYLENE GLYCOL • DIETHYLENE GLYCOL • TRIETHYLENE GLYCOL • ETHYLENE OXIDE • METHANOL
DICHLOROETHYLETHER • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE • SODIUM METHYLATE • ETHYLENE DIAMINE • HEXAMINE

### Strophanthus Seed—p-Toluidine

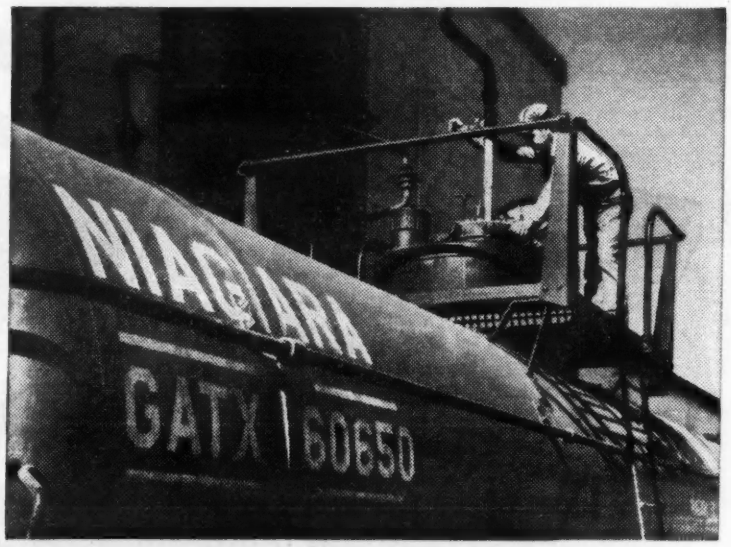
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs lb. .78 - .80
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate, USP, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .85 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works, lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23½- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, refined, white, bgs., ref'y East 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb. bgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .76 - —
Sulfabenzamide, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium dms lb 4.10 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib dms lb 5.00 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
powder, dms lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb.11.25 -11.75
micro crystals dms lb 10 60 -11.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP, dms lb. 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazine, USP, micro crystals, lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine, micro crystals, dms, lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder dms lb 8.50 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms. lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF, powd., bots., tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, micro crystals, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.30
powder. dms. lb 2.80 2.95
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms lb. 3.05 - 3.20
Sulfur, commercial, flour, bgs, mines 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long-ton.26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton.31.00 -23.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long-ton.28.00 -29.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03½- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works, lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tank, same basis lb. .03½- —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, ton.130.00 - —
ground, ex-dock ton.125.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Idaho unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple 48% or more, a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

## T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.30 - 2.30
Isopropyl, ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
Talc, dom., ordinary, Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. ton.28.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. works ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.30.00 -32.00
99.95%, micronized, bgs., works ton.36.00 - —
imp. Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.25.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .15½- .16
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd lb. .07½- —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07¾- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .07½- —
special, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¼- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08 - —
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .10 - —
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton. 8.50 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 9.50 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, ex whse, bgs lb. .13 - .14½
Java, AAA, bgs., ex whse., bgs. lb. .07¼- .07¾
AA, bgs., ex-whse lb. .07 - .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar)
Tartar emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartrate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., fib. dms lb. .57½- .62
powd., fib., dms lb. .65 - .69
a-Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
Terpineol, com'l, dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
extra, dms lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .57 - .75
prime, dms lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms lb. 1.75 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. tots, bots gm. .79 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. tots, bots gm. .75 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½ .21½
smaller, dms., works lb. .23½ .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .57½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .58½- —
tanks dlvd. E lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate, (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb 12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb 3.00 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 3.55 - 3.60
Salicylate, fib. dms lb 4.00 - —
Sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 2.90 - —
Theophylline anhydrous or USP 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo.135.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.135.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .50 - .52
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
Thorium nitrate, purified, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.600.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .21 - .25
Spanish, bls. lb. .12 - —
Thymol, fib dms lb. 3.00 3.25
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 6.80 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Metal (Straits) lb. .93 - —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton.120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton.137.50 - —
5-ton lots, same basis. ton.142.50 - —
ton lots, same basis. ton.147.50 - —

Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.

rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¾- —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .43¾- —
tankcars, works lb. .39¾- —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - .14
a-Tocopherol, bots kilo.225.00 - —
Acetate, bots kilo.225.00 - —
o-Tolidine base, distilled, kgs lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 4.00 - —
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
powder, works lb. .70 - —
solid, frt. alld lb. .61 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - .61


for fast, thorough

# Low Cost Degreasing

with maximum safety...

Nialk® TRICHLORethylene

Here's a chlorinated organic solvent that removes from metal parts virtually every kind of foreign matter—waxes, oils, greases, gums, tars, chips. And at lowest possible cost—because it:

**CUTS POWER CONSUMPTION** . . . the specific heat of Nialk TRICHLORethylene is less than ¼ that of water.

**CUTS VAPOR LOSS** . . . its vapor density is 4.5 times that of air.

**COSTS YOU NOTHING EXTRA** . . . we have never charged a premium price for Nialk TRICHLORethylene.

Equally important, Nialk TRICHLORethylene is fast, thorough, safe. Its low boiling range (86.6°-87.8°C, based on standard ASTM tests) permits vaporization at low steam pressure. Its low viscosity (0.58 centipoises at 20°C) and low surface tension (about 29 dynes per cm at 30°C) give rapid wetting of surfaces, plus thorough diffusion into pores and relatively inaccessible openings. It has no flash point and no fire point, is classed as nonflammable at room temperature and only moderately flammable at higher temperatures.

You will find, too, that Nialk TRICHLORethylene is stable and completely re-usable after distillation.

In short, Nialk TRICHLORethylene is an ideal solvent for almost any metal degreasing application. Quickly, safely, economically, it leaves parts clean, warm and dry, ready for immediate assembly, inspection or surface treatment. Order now. Delivery will be made promptly.

*A request, written on your company letterhead, will bring you a free copy of our new Nialk* TRICHLOR*ethylene booklet.*

**NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY**
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York

NIALK® Liquid Chlorine • NIALK Caustic Potash • NIALK Carbonate of Potash • NIALK Paradichlorobenzene
NIALK Caustic Soda • NIALK TRICHLORethylene • NIAGATHAL® (Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride)

*a great new achievement in Sugar Cane Wax*

# DUPLICANE 517

*developed especially for the*

# CARBON PAPER AND BUSINESS FORMS INDUSTRIES

**Only Duplicane 517 has this combination of outstanding characteristics:**

- **Superior flow producing (carbon dispersing) properties —out-performs imported vegetable waxes**
- **Excellent hardness, maintained with all vehicles used in the carbon paper industry**
- **Greater dispersing and dissolving action than imported vegetable waxes—effective on all types of dyestuffs and toners used in carbon paper**

**Plus these important advantages —**

- enhances the brilliance of duplicating carbons
- complete miscibility with all vegetable and petroleum waxes
- guaranteed uniformity and purity, laboratory controlled and certified specifications
- always in dependable supply—the *only* domestically produced vegetable wax for the carbon paper field*
- technical service by experts in carbon paper manufacture—the *only* vegetable wax offering this service to the industry
- available for immediate delivery from 24 convenient distribution points

*A Division of* Sun *Chemical Corporation*

*For further information, samples, technical data on Duplicane 517, write*

## Warwick Wax Company

10th Street and 44th Avenue, Long Island City 1, New York

**Toluol—Wax, Bees**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Toluol, coaltar, industrial or nitration, tanks works:** | | | |
| Bethlehem, Pa. | gal. | .34 | — |
| Birmingham dist. | gal. | .32 | — |
| Chicago dist. | gal. | .35 | — |
| Cleveland, dist. | gal. | .34½ | .35 |
| Geneva, Utah | gal. | .26 | — |
| Johnstown, Pa. | gal. | .32 | — |
| Lackawanna, N. Y. | gal. | .35 | — |
| Lone Star, Tex. | gal. | .33 | — |
| Lorain, Ohio | gal. | .33 | — |
| Minnequa, Colo. | gal. | .32 | — |
| Philadelphia district | gal. | .34 | — |
| Pittsburgh dist. | gal. | .32 | — |
| Sparrow's Point, Md. | gal. | .34 | — |
| Terre Haute, Ind. | gal. | .35 | — |
| Youngstown, Ohio | gal. | .32½ | .33 |
| **petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works:—** | | | |
| Albany, N. Y. | gal. | .35 | — |
| Bayonne, N. J. | gal. | .34 | — |
| Baytown, Tex. | gal. | .33 | — |
| Chicago, Ill. | gal. | .35 | — |
| Detroit, Mich. | gal. | .35 | — |
| Houston, Tex. | gal. | .35 | — |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | gal. | .34 | — |
| Providence, R. I. | gal. | .35 | — |
| Wood River, Ill. | gal. | .35 | — |
| **2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib., dms., frt. alld** | lb. | .94 | — |
| powder, same basis | lb. | 1.00 | — |
| **Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.** | lb. | 1.65 | 1.80 |
| Brazilian, Surinam, cs. | lb. | 1.00 | 1.25 |
| **Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns.** | oz. | .42 | — |
| **Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works** | lb. | .17 | — |
| truckloads, works | lb. | .17 | — |
| ton to truckloads, works | lb. | .20 | — |
| smaller lots, works | lb. | .23 | — |
| **Triacetin, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies** | lb. | .39 | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .40 | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .37 | — |
| **Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l.** | lb. | .40½ | — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .41½ | — |
| tanks | lb. | .39 | — |
| **Phosphate, dms., c.l., works** | lb. | .52 | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .53 | — |
| tanks | lb. | .50 | — |
| **Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works.** | lb. | .74 | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .75 | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .72 | — |
| **Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E** | lb. | .14½ | — |
| l.c.l., frt. alld. E | lb. | .15½ | — |
| tanks, frt. alld. E | lb. | .13 | — |
| Prices in the West 1¼c. higher. | | | |
| **Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald.** | lb. | .11¼ | — |
| dlvd. E | lb. | .12½ | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .13½ | — |
| tanks, works, frt. equald | lb. | .10¼ | — |
| dlvd. E | lb. | .11 | — |
| **Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works** | lb. | .13 | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .13½ | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .11½ | — |
| **Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. chys., works frt. adjusted** | lb. | 1.40 | 1.45 |
| **Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd** | lb. | .35 | — |
| l.c.l. dlvd. | lb | .36 | — |
| tanks, dlvd. | lb. | .33 | — |
| **petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd** | lb. | .35 | — |
| l.c.l. dlvd. | lb. | .36 | — |
| tanks, dlvd. | lb. | .33 | — |
| **Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E** | lb. | .23¼ | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .24¼ | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .21¼ | — |
| **Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E** | lb. | .47 | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .48 | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .45 | — |
| **Triethyl phosphate dms., c.l., works** | lb. | .38 | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .39 | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .37 | — |
| **Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.** | lb. | .21¼ | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .22¼ | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .19½ | — |
| **Triethylenetetramine, dms. c.l., dlvd E** | lb. | .48½ | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .49½ | — |
| tanks, dlvd. E | lb. | .47 | — |
| **Trimethylamine, 25-46%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis.** | lb. | .38 | — |
| l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis | lb. | .38½ | — |
| tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis | lb. | .33 | — |
| **Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works** | lb. | .37 | — |
| **Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald** | lb. | .39 | — |
| l.c.l., frt. equald | lb. | .40 | — |
| **Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works** | lb. | .90 | — |
| **Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld** | lb. | .26¼ | — |
| l.c.l., frt. alld | lb. | .27¼ | — |
| tanks, frt. alld | lb. | .24½ | — |
| **Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic)** | | | |
| **Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).** | | | |
| **Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80, dms., works** | lb. | 5.00 | 5.50 |
| **dl-Tryptophane, fib. cns., works.** | kilo. | 165.00 | — |
| **Tuba root (see Cube root).** | | | |
| **Tungsten metal, powd., 98.8%, dms., dlvd** | lb. | 4.95 | — |
| **Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).** | | | |
| **Tyrothricin, USP, bots.** | gm. | .75 | .85 |

## U

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Urethane, USP, dms.** | lb. | 1.50 | — |
| **Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root). True (see Aletris root).** | | | |
| **Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., works.** | lb. | .06 | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .06½ | — |
| 45% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt alld Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and E. | ton. | 154.00 | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. | ton. | 162.00 | — |
| **Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va.** | ton. | 128.00 | — |
| C grade, tankcars, same basis | ton. | 126.50 | — |
| 37 grade, tankcars, same basis | ton. | 155.50 | — |

## V

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Valerian root, Belgian, bgs.** | lb. | .38 | .40 |
| **dl-Valine, dms., works** | lb. | 21.00 | 27.50 |
| **Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex-dock** | ton. | 65.00 | — |
| cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., exdock. | ton. | 49.00 | 50.00 |
| extract, powd., 62% tannin, bgs., exdock, duty extra | lb. | .09 | .09¼ |
| **Vanadium pentoxide tech., dms., works** | lb. | 1.28 | 1.33 |
| **Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins** | lb. | 9.50 | 10.50 |
| Mexican, cuts, tins | lb. | 9.25 | 9.75 |
| whole, tins | lb. | 9.50 | 10.50 |
| Tahiti, cs. | lb. | 10.00 | — |
| **Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots.** | lb. | 6.50 | 6.75 |
| smaller lots | lb. | 6.90 | 7.25 |
| ex guaiacol, tins, 25-lb. lots | lb. | 3.00 | — |
| smaller lots | lb. | 3.05 | 3.15 |
| ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots | lb. | 3.00 | — |
| smaller lots, cns. | lb. | 3.05 | 3.15 |
| **Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E** | lb. | .17½ | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .18½ | — |
| tanks, dlvd. E | lb. | .15½ | — |
| **Butyl ether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works** | lb. | .28 | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .30 | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .27 | — |
| **Chloride monomer, cyls., frt. equald** | lb. | .26 | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .13¼ | — |
| **Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot.** | | 1.12 | — |
| 75 c.c. | bot. | 1.56 | — |
| **Ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works.** | lb. | .26 | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .28 | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .25 | — |
| **Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works** | lb. | .28 | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .30 | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .27 | — |
| **Methyl ether, cyls., works** | lb. | .23 | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .20 | — |

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

**Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **2-Vinylpyridine, dms., works** | lb. | 1.50 | — |
| **Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., works** | lb. | .20¼ | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .21¼ | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .19 | — |
| **Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units.** | | .025 | — |
| lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. | | .03 | — |
| lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. | | .035 | — |
| in nat., veg. oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. | | .02 | — |
| lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. | | .025 | — |
| lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. | | .03 | — |
| **Vitamin A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm. gram.** | | .07¼ | — |
| liquid, in oil 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. | | .12 | — |
| Palmitate, liquid 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. | | .12 | — |
| in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. | | .12 | — |

**B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).**
**$B_2$ (see Riboflavin).**
**B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).**
**$B_6$ (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **$B_{12}$, crystalline, gm. or 5 gm. vials.** | gram. | 245.00 | — |
| oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of $B_{12}$ activity | gram. | 185.00 | — |

**C (see Acid, ascorbic).**
**D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).**
**$D_2$ (see Calciferol).**
**E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).**
**G (see Riboflavin).**
**H (see Biotin).**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **K, Active (see Menadione).** | | | |
| **K, 25 gm. bots.** | gram. | 4.50 | — |

**Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner).**
**V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).**

## W

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Wahoo root bark, bls.** | lb. | 2.60 | Nom. |
| **Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb lots, dlvd** | lb. | 1.95 | — |
| 25-49 lb. lots, f.o.b., N.Y., or Chi. | lb. | 2.05 | — |
| 5-24 lb. lots, cns., f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi. | lb. | 2.15 | — |
| **Wattle bark, fair average, African, bgs., ex dock** | ton. | 98.00 | — |
| merchantable, bgs., ex dock. | ton. | 94.00 | — |
| extract, liquid 35% tannin, bbls., | lb. | .09¾ | .10 |
| solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra | lb. | .10 | — |
| S. Africa, 60% tannin, ex-dock, duty extra | lb. | .10 | — |
| **Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline).** | | | |
| **Bayberry, bgs., spot** | lb. | .42 | .45 |
| **Bees, crude, African, bgs.** | lb. | .54 | .56 |
| Brazilian, bgs. | lb. | No stocks. | |
| Central American, bgs. | lb. | .55 | .57 |
| Chilean, bgs. | lb. | .56 | .57 |
| refined, bleached, white, bricks | lb. | .73 | .75 |
| slabs | lb. | .72 | .74 |
| yellow, bricks | lb. | .60 | .61 |
| slabs | lb. | .59 | .60 |


# PETROLITE

***a modern refinery with but one objective*** { **BETTER WAXES**

**Petrolite waxes are the products of a refinery designed primarily to achieve but one objective — the best in microcrystalline and synthetic waxes.**

**Every phase of the Petrolite operation supplements this primary objective. The location of the refinery, in the heart of the East Texas oil fields, provides easy access to the finest crude stocks for wax manufacture. Control laboratories, right in the refinery, enforce rigid manufacturing specifications and ensure product uniformity.**

**We believe Petrolite waxes compare favorably, or may prove superior to, any waxes, anywhere. We invite you to make your own comparison.**

**Complete information and samples are available on request.**

*Petrolite waxes are stocked at, and available F.O.B., Jersey City, N. J., Chicago, Ill., Los Angeles, Calif., and Kilgore, Texas.*

**PETROLITE CORPORATION**
**WAX DIVISION**

Chrysler Building, New York 17, N.Y. • P.O. Box 390, Kilgore, Texas

PW 54-9

Wax, candelilla, crude, bgs. lb. .74 - .76
refined, bgs. lb. .77 - .79

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. higher; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. .80 - .82
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. .88 Nom.
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 - .84
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .84 - .86
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .84 - .86
yellow, No. 1 Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.14 - 1.16
No. 1, Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.16 - 1.18
No. 2, Ceara, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.12 - 1.14

Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Japan, bgs lb. .40 - .42
Microcrystalline, 170°-175°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 15-20, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .12½- 13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .25 - .26
180°-185°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .28 - —
190°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .20½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs lb. .31 - .32
imported, crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .13½- .14
German, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
Ouricury, refd., bgs lb. .95 - .97
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .25½- .31
cakes, cs lb. .26½- .32
Sugar cane dom., ref'd., slabs, works lb. .75 - .80
spot lb. .77¼- .82¼
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .20 - .22
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, natural, bls lb. .18 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Witch hazel bark, bls lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls lb. .23 - .24
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 - 4.50

## X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
fractions, over 7°C. b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
meta fraction, over 7°C. b.r., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
Xylidines, mixed, dms lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa gal. .34 - —
Birmingham district gal. .32 - —
Chicago district gal. .35 - —
Cleveland district gal. .35 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, O gal. .32½- —
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —

## Y

Yara yara, ens lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .58 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .33 - —

Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below

Benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls. lb 2.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.

Yellow, chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn., and N.C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .31 - —

Dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c higher dlvd Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago

Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis, chrome lb. 2.15 - —
G pigment, bbls lb 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .038 - —
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾ —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 4.70 - —
smaller lots lb. 4.72 - —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural)
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
basic dlvd lb .30 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bgs lb. .40 - —
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin. oz. 4.75 - 5.25

## Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .38 - —
1,000 to 30,000-lb lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots works lb .43 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms., works lb. .27 - —
NF VIII, dms lb. .53 - —
Zinc borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .192 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .202 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
precipitated powd., dms lb. .26 - —
solution 50% dms, c.l. works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.10.10 - —
l.c.l., works, dms 100 lbs.10.60 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 10.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.00 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .523 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .13½- .13¾
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .14¾
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 - .50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - .37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .10¼- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
10% Zn dms. frt alld lb. .30 - —
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., d vd lb. .15½- —
Zinc oxide, French process, com'l green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
USP, ctns., c.l., alvd lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.
Phenosulfonate, NF, gran., dms lb. .39 - —
powd., dms lb. .42 .49
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¾ —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12 - .13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
flake, 25½% Zn., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.35 - —
36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.90 - 8.05
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 8.80
powdered, monohydrate, bgs., dlvd. east, c.l. 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c higher
USP, gran dms lb 26 —
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .2530- —
Undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).

—Continued on page 38

Plaxpak® carboys are available in 6½ and 13 gallon sizes, jacketed or naked. Unbreakable Plaxpak bottles for industrial use are also available in capacities of one pint through two gallons.

Thirty-eight pounds of dead, unnecessary and expensive tare weight — that's what you shed when you ship in Plaxpak polyethylene carboys. Conventional 13-gallon carboy units weigh at least 66 pounds. Plaxpak plywood jacketed units weigh 28 pounds. The tare weight saving is actually greater that the weight of the Plaxpak carboy.

Sure, the Plaxpak carboy is more expensive to buy initially, but the difference in cost is quickly erased by savings in shipping. On top of that, the Plaxpak carboy is unbreakable. You can use it again and again. It's easier to fill and the extra-wide mouth also facilitates pouring. It's a much smarter package, affords better product identification and one man can handle it.

**PLAXPAK CARBOYS...FOR ECONOMY, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE**

If you ship in carboys or use them in your plant, you owe it to yourself to investigate the savings and greater safety possible with the Plaxpak carboy. Write for our fast-reading brochure or ask to see our nearest representative.

PLAX

**PLAX CORPORATION** WEST HARTFORD, CONN.
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# Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

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Directed 1900-1942 by Harry J Schnell
Incorporating Drug, Paint and Oil Trade, The New York Drug Bulletin, The Weekly Drug News, New York Druggists' Price Current, The Soap Makers Journal, Oil and Paint Review, and International Petroleum Reporter
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## *Times Have Changed*

Everybody knows that times change; but it is difficult for most persons to see men changing with them as the needs arise. That is particularly true in this country today—largely because the large majority of its men are not changing with the shifts which times have had since the First World War some four decades ago. The majority is still puzzled over why the present federal Secretary of State is the "widest-wandering occupant that office has ever had." They are also at a loss to realize what is behind the President's departure from the fundamental protective-tariff policy of the political party which chose him. The changing times have put this country in an entirely new place among the peoples of the world. It is a strange place in the concepts of those who had lived so long under a system of more or less isolation in all three divisions of economy—political, social, and commercial.

So; there is nothing unexpected about the formation of the Committee on Foreign Trade, a privately incorporated organization designed to promote a campaign of public education in behalf of a "liberal" tariff-trade policy. Few will disagree with the slogan of this organization—"Advance trade; advance America"—but many will not agree that the advocated liberal tariff-trade policy is a desirable means to that advancement.

It must be realized that the advancement of America to its new position in world economy cannot be achieved by way of commercial channels alone. There is, in fact more to be learned and done along social channels, and some use of political channels also must be made.

Such means as the visit to Italy of the team of the Council for International Progress in Management can do much along the commercial lines. More good could be done if the programs gave less emphasis to the advantages of American methods of production and management. There is more than a little desirably to be learned in the other direction.

In political areas, a deal of good could be done along the lines of the recent "listen, look, and learn" tour of Europe by a group of United States senators—with a broader objective than that group's study of defenses.

But, the social areas of world economy offer the best, as well as the most needed, fields for study. And they hold the best opportunities for development of the mutual appreciative understanding, the lack of which is the biggest handicap to unity of the peoples of the world in any respect.

President Eisenhower's "private" adviser in foreign relations (his brother) spoke a timely truth a short time ago when he said:—"Most of the peoples of the world have not even a modicum of understanding of us as individuals or as a nation . . . . Misunderstanding of our motives is so prevalent and far-reaching that among many peoples of the East, for example, there is the belief that the United States wishes to go to war with Russia." If one recognizes that those peoples' conceptions are drawn almost wholly from what they see in the American press, it is not difficult to understand why they have such an impression. Two days after Dr. Eisenhower had made his comment there was a 3-column headline on the front page of one of the more conservative New York newspapers—"Eisenhower Was Ready to Ask Congress for War Step; Britain Balked It." There was no reason why such a statement should be made to the public. There is no denying of the unfortunate fact that that statement provided a deal of substantiation for the Soviet charge that the United States is a nation of warmongers.

Eight editors of various news mediums in eleven Midwestern states have just completed an air trip around Europe. It is to be hoped that they gave the peoples whom they visited a better picture of the American than can be got from less-informed, less-observant visitors, whether tourist or trade. It is to be hoped also that they looked, listened, and learned in such a manner and to such an extent that they will be able—and willing—to tell their communities why concepts are what Dr. Eisenhower decried.

The United States of America has become a part of the world at large in the full economic sense of that term. Its government, its industry, and its people must learn what that implies and adjust themselves to the demands of the vastly changed and still changing times.

## *Recognition of Health Service*

The United States was represented in the World Health Assembly in Geneva last week by three delegates, all physicians, two from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and one from a state board of health. They were accompanied by a panel of associates and advisers. The names of four, which were published, did not include a specific representative of the American Medical Association; nor was there among them a representative of the drug industry, which, in research and development, has done far more than the practicing medical profession to provide necessary, effective health service for the public.

A week or so earlier there was published in the daily press a small item on the findings of a poll made by a New England county medical group which were reported to show that "most doctors go to school all their lives"; that they "study the equivalent of three months each year, keeping up with new medical developments." It did not point out that they learn most from the "literature" with which they are provided in the detailing operations of drug manufacturers.

Pharmacy, in the minds of the public, is still in its ancient role of the hand maiden of medicine. In reality, by way of its development into an industry of global scope, it has become the larger part of medicine, even to an extent in diagnosis.

There is no reason, however, why the drug industry should endeavor to usurp any part of the public standing of medicine. In the views of Aesculapius or Hippocrates, to do so would be to advertise in violation of professional ethics.

But, in such things as any movement for the improvement of the health service of the public, pharmacy should get the recognition which it deserves by reason of what it has done, is doing, and will do toward that improvement. The drug industry does not seek such recognition; does not need it for itself. But, the public should know in order that it may be enabled to pass clear judgment upon any scheme proposed by any group in the name of health service or care.

## *Business Trends Are Made*

The belief of "experts" in the supernaturalness and inevitability of business trends is a most persistent attribute. Hence; it is not surprising that the recent session of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States was told that the "economy" (?) may be in for a protracted period of "slack." For some sort of a reason, the experts believe that such things as slacks "come." The plain, sometimes sad truth is that they are brought.

That fact was behind and all through the declaration, at about the same time but in a different place, by a practical sales promoter that "there are many favorable factors which offer unprecedented opportunity for those who will keep their eye on the target and shoot the works in better salesmanship."

A similar practical philosophy was behind the statement a few weeks ago of an executive in the steel industry that "business prospects for the industry as a whole are good—if fabricators plan their sales efforts correctly."

Those who know that their business future is what they make it and that the making is wholly a selling job should be able to get some useful pointers on the doing of that job at the special conference on marketing which the American Management Association is conducting May 10 and 11 in the Commodore hotel, New York.

Business trends do not happen; they are made.

## *Washington Talks*

*—Continued from page 5*

**been unexpectedly banned by that commercial standard, notwithstanding the fact that they are made of conventional fabrics with a good record for safety down through the years.**

**The industry is demanding an amendment that would add scarfs made of plain-surface fabrics to the other articles which are already exempted under the law on the grounds that scarfs are used primarily as accessories and not as regular clothing and can be quickly discarded if they catch fire. Another change in the law is to require that the flammability tests be conducted under the normal conditions under which articles of clothing are worn, namely in room temperature with average humidity, rather than under bone-dry conditions. This change alone will save many of the materials from being banned.**

### Clearing House in Japan

**A clearing house service of the Foreign Operations Administration has recently been initiated in Japan to facilitate an exchange of investment opportunities between United States and Japanese business firms.**

**Through this service, individual private enterprises will be able to contact potential partners interested in making investment agreements involving industrial technics, patents, processes and, in some cases, equipment and capital. The clearing house service makes possible the initial contact but does not participate in investigations and negotiations, which may lead to an investment agreement of mutual benefit.**

**The FOA has registered 1,200 Japanese field counselors from among member firms of the Japanese Federation of Economic Organizations and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry. These field counselors now are distributing investment proposals from American concerns supplied by FOA. They will also collect information concerning Japanese investment proposals for distribution by FOA to United States business.**

### Old Insecticide Regulations

**As part of the revitalizing job being done with the Federal Trade Commission by its Republican-controlled members, the books and records of the agency are being cleared of deadwood and a new look is being given to the matter of enforcement of old orders and stipulations.**

**Of particular interest to OPD readers was the fact that the commissioners discovered the existence of a set of trade practice rules that have been on its books since December, 1931, for regulation of the trade practices of the insecticide and disinfectant industry. So many advances have been made in this industry since 1931 that the rules no longer fit. Furthermore, most of the states and the federal government have laws which place the industry under pretty strict control.**

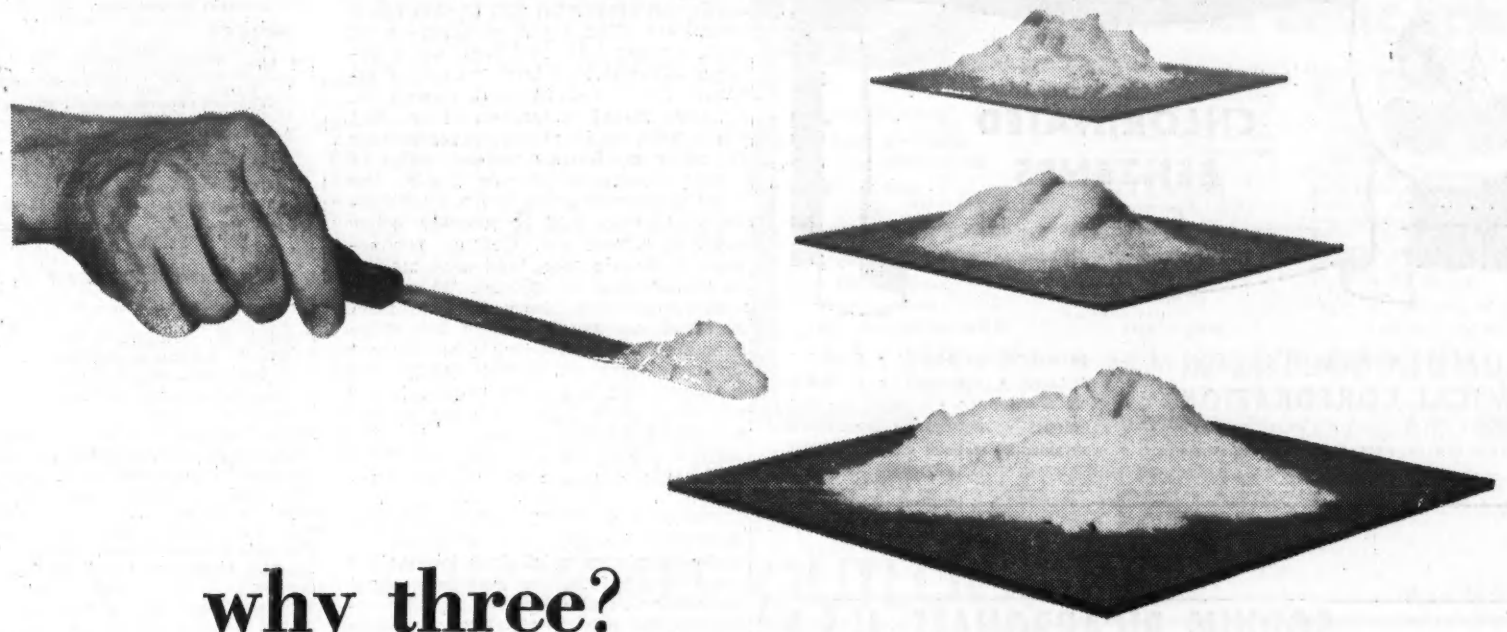
**In view of this situation, the commission has decided that the trade practice rules for the industry no longer are serving a useful purpose and since amendment of the rules to make them conform to present-day conditions would add very little to the sum total of things, there is little use continuing the rules on the books. Consequently, the commission has ordered the same to be rescinded.**

### Another Big Industry Probe

**The senate judiciary committee is casting a suspicious eye at the official families of the nation's industrial structure and has ordered one of its subcommittees to look into and report on the interlocking directorships of many of the largest corporations to see whether some new laws are needed.**

**Sen. William Langer of North Dakota is instigator of the probe. He is chairman of both the subcommittee and the full committee and has promised to hold hearings before any recommendations are made for congressional action. The senator isn't being very lucid, however, as to just where and what he is looking for, and when asked whether this or that industry or concern is included within the scope of the inquiry responds with the uninformative statement—"I wouldn't be surprised."**

**To lay the groundwork for future public hearings, the subcommittee has sent out questionnaires to some thirty or forty corporations. The committee aides report that they mainly are seeking information on the membership of the boards of directors and other directorates held by corporation officials. Most of that information already is in the hands of the Federal Trade Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission.**



# why three?

Phenobarbital is phenobarbital.

*Why, then, are there three different forms?*

The answer is that Mallinckrodt, one of the chief sources of phenobarbital in the United States, specializes in supplying pharmaceutical manufacturers with the form that will work best for them. We have a responsibility to see that Mallinckrodt chemicals work *better* in manufacturing processes. Depending upon the purpose for which the pharmaceutical manufacturer will use the chemical, to deserve the Mallinckrodt label it must be in the best possible form.... the proper size crystals.... the most advantageous grade of powder.... the most suitable size of granule.... the proper flowability.... the most rapid and complete solubility. Such refinements Mallinckrodt has developed over a period of eighty-six years to make the pharmaceutical manufacturer's work easier. And beyond all this is the assurance that Mallinckrodt chemicals are *dependably pure, dependably consistent, dependably available when needed.* Write us if you have questions or a problem.

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# Heavy Chemicals

Index again remained unchanged last week at 98.39. An advance in the price of mercury was neutralized by a decline in Straits tin and the tin based chemicals. The tight spot supply of mercury was fully sustained while absence of important buying interest allowed tin prices to drift downward. Copper metal remained firm but there were no important developments in other nonferrous metals. Sales of heavy chemicals showed about the same volume as noted in April with total shipments said to average below those of a year ago. Cutback production of caustic soda held that market in a fair state of balance. There was still enough chlorine around to meet requirements readily. Soda ash shipments were described as good but not up to the level set in 1953. Anhydrous ammonia felt the impact of a heavy agricultural demand. Copper sulfate commanded a little more attention for farm use. Sulfuric acid and other mineral acids showed a well stocked condition.

February production of industrially important inorganic chemicals in the United States were slightly lower than for January, 1954, and remained about the same as those reported for the corresponding month of 1953, according to information compiled by the Bureau of the Census and collected in cooperation with the Business and Defense Services Administration, Department of Commerce. Increases from January, 1954, were reported for 20 of the 52 chemicals now included in the release while the output for 30 chemicals was lower. A comparison with February of last year shows increases in production for 24 chemicals and a decrease for 23. These monthly figures are unadjusted for seasonal variation and number of working days.

Paper production based on percentage six-day capacity was 91.2 percent for the week ending May 1, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 91.3R in the preceding week and 93.6 in the corresponding week of 1953.

*Production and supply figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.*

**Aluminum Chloride**—Sales moderate to fair for use mostly in the manufacture of chemicals and intermediates. February production of anhydrous showed 2,645 tons, compared with 3,045 in the preceding month and 2,495 tons during February last year. Stocks at producing plants on February 28 were 1,816 tons, against 1,641 at the close of January. Output of liquid and crystal in February was placed at 743 tons, compared with a revised total of 681 in January and 1,438 tons in February, 1953. Stocks on February 28 were 528 tons, against a revised total of 530 on January 31.

**Ammonia, Anhydrous**—Feeling the impact of a heavy agricultural demand from the south and midwest. February production of synthetic anhydrous amounted to 206,358 tons, compared with a revised total of 209,972 in January and 173,857 tons in February last year. Stocks at producing plants at the close of February were 45,128 tons, against 52,147 on January 31.

**Calcium Carbide**—Production of commercial was lower in February at 53,554 tons, compared with a revised total of 65,321 in January and 61,913 tons in February, 1953. Stocks at producing plants on February 28 were 33,945 tons, against 32,149 at the close of the previous month.

**Calcium Chloride**—Demand while active was tempered slightly by rainfall in various areas but sales were generally termed good for future highway use. Producers have been able to meet requirements so far without difficulty.

**Calcium Phosphate**—Dibasic production showed 10,100 tons in February, compared with a revised total of 10,708 in January and 7,696 tons in February last year. Stocks at producing plants on February 28 were 12,159 tons, against a revised amount of 9,522 on January 31.

**Carbon Dioxide**—Liquid and gas production in February amounted to 12,469 tons, compared with 13,132 in the preceding month and 12,853 tons in February last year. Stocks at producing plants on February 28 were 1,987 tons, against 1,827 on January 31. Output of solid, dry ice, in February was placed at 34,095 tons, against a revised total of 32,389 in January and 31,144 tons in February, 1953. Stocks at the end of February were 2,382 tons, compared with 1,790 on January 31.

**Chlorine**—No important change in the market situation last week. Supplies are still long and demand has been readily satisfied. Production in February amounted to 206,337 tons of gas from which 112,716 tons were liquefied. Consumption during the month was 200,399 tons of gas, compared with 224,361 in the previous month. Shipments for February were placed at 5,944 tons of gas and 97,288 tons of liquid leaving stocks at producing plants at 121 tons of gas and 23,077 tons of liquid at the close of the month, compared with 114 tons of gas and 31,310 tons of liquid, revised, on January 31.

**Copper Sulfate**—Some broadening in the agricultural demand was noted last week with Virginia showing increased interest. Shipments for industrial use were sustained at a steady level and considered satisfactory. Export inquiries reached the market from Greece, Korea and South American countries. Stocks have been kept adequate to meet requirements and the market carries a firm tone.

**Glauber's Salt**—Consumers have not experienced difficulty in covering requirements. Current demand has ranged from moderate to fair. February production was lower at 11,612 tons, compared with 13,800 in January and 15,603 tons in February last year. Stocks on February 28 were 3,844 tons, against 4,420 on January 31.

**Phosphorus, Elemental**—Production of red and yellow was placed at 20,886 tons during February, compared with 23,441 in the previous month and 19,724 in February, 1953. Stocks at producing plants on February 28 amounted to 7,628 tons, against 6,520 at the close of January.

**Potash, Caustic**—Moderately active with sales so far close to the April average. The chemical trade has been the principal buyer with a slight pickup for soap use. February production amounted to 5,494 tons of liquid including 1,036 tons of solid, compared with 5,845 tons of liquid containing 1,447 tons of solid in January and 7,014 tons of liquid including 1,248 tons of solid in February, 1953. Stocks at the close of February amounted to 3,099 tons of liquid and 2,837 tons of solid at producing plants, against a revised total of 3,462 tons of liquid including 3,178 tons of solid on January 31.

**Potassium Stannate**—Priced lower last week reflecting the lower price of Straits tin. Producers named 68.2c. to 74.8c. per pound freight allowed east. Prices are based on tin at 94c. per pound.

**Soda Ash**—Shipments were sustained around the April level last week but the overall movement is said to be below that of a year ago. February production of finished light ash amounted to 195,705 tons, compared with 205,900 in January and 186,199 tons in February, 1953. Stocks at producing plants on February 28 were 40,841 tons against 44,336 on January 31. Output of finished dense ash in February amounted to 130,732 tons, compared with 130,548 in the preceding month and 135,638 in February last year. Stocks at producing plants at the close of February were 48,839 tons, against 46,200 on January 31. Production of natural in February was placed at 41,515 tons, compared with 37,325 in the previous month and 23,732 in February, 1953. Stocks on February 28 were 47,439 tons, against 45,561 on January 31.

**Soda, Caustic**—Both dry and liquid forms continued to find a steady outlet, the former maintaining a relatively tight supply condition. February production of liquid by the electrolytic process was 203,531 tons including 28,573 of dry forms, against 227,879 tons of liquid containing 26,979 tons of dry in the preceding month and 215,179 tons of liquid including 21,478

*For Late Market Developments, See Page* 4

## *Price Trends*

**Advanced**

Mercury, $2 per flask.

**Reduced**

Potassium stannate, .04c. per lb
Sodium stannate, .05c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, anhyd., .05c. per lb.
Oxide, 5c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., .07c. per lb
Chloride, hydrous, .05c. per lb.
Sulfate, .06c. per lb.
Tin, Straits, 2c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | May 8, 1953 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 98.39 | 98.39 | 98.40 | 97.27 |

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

tons of dry in February, 1953. Stocks at producing plants at the close of February showed 116,727 tons of liquid containing 26,696 tons of dry, compared with a revised total of 126,384 tons of liquid including 27,147 tons of dry on January 31. Production by the lime-soda process showed 36,998 tons of liquid including 14,869 tons of dry in February, against 39,204 tons of liquid and 14,869 tons of dry in January and 41,303 tons of liquid containing 11,112 tons of dry in February, 1953. Stocks on February 28 were 14,573 tons of liquid including 5,200 tons of dry, compared with 15,806 tons of liquid containing 5,464 tons of dry on January 31.

**Sodium Metallic**—February production amounted to 9,673 tons, compared with 10,805 in January and 9,536 tons in February, 1953. Stocks at producing plants on February 28 were 2,769 tons.

**Sodium Nitrite** — Sales volume has gained slightly over the past few weeks. Aside from the meat-packing industry there has been an improved inquiry for various uses in the metal trade. Stocks have continued adequate and prices have remained steady.

**Sodium Phosphates** — Monobasic production was down to 639 tons in February, against a revised total of 663 in January and 1,634 in February last year. Stocks at producing plants on February 28 were 272 tons, compared with 185 at the close of January. Dibasic output in February was 2,006 tons, against a revised total of 2,826 in the preceding month and 16,263 in February, 1953. Stocks at the end of February amounted to 1,413 tons, compared with a revised total of 1,362 on January 31. Tribasic production was placed at 3,873 tons, against 4,113 in January and 3,900 tons in February, 1953. Stocks at producing plants on February 28 were 1,592 tons, against 1,699 on January 31.

**Sodium Silicates**—Pentahydrate sales in the New York area have been made at $5.75 per 100 pounds in bags in l.c.l. quantities delivered. The hydrated sodium orthosilicate was priced at $5.25 per 100 pounds in barrels, carlots, works while l.c.l. in the New York market was available at $7 per 100 pounds delivered.

**Sodium Stannate**—Lower prices were made effective last week in response to a decline in metallic tin. Producers listed spot shipments at 54.8c. to 60.2c. per pound, freight allowed east. Prices are based on tin at 94c. per pound.

**Tin Chemicals**—Prices in this group were lowered last week to match the decline in Straits tin. Producers described the overall demand as good with supplies ample to meet current needs. Prices are based on 94c. tin. The breakdown showed stannic chloride anhydrous at 76.2c. to 77.2c. per pound, oxide 97c. to 98c., stannous chloride anhydrous 81.7c. to $1.086, hydrous (crystals) 85c. to 89c. and sulfate 93.5c. to 97.5c. per pound, all works except oxide which is a delivered east price.

## Acids

**Hyrdochloric** — Available supply long at present. February production showed 59,588 tons including 13,729 tons made from salt and acid, 13,620 from chlorine and hydrogen and 32,189 tons as byproduct and from other sources. January output totaled 62,362 tons and in February last year 60,570 tons were produced. Stocks on February 28, 1954, were 13,690 tons, compared with a revised total of 13,404 on January 31.

**Nitric**—Sales volume continued good with stocks adequate to meet requirements. February production was placed at 152,456 tons, compared with 161,134 in the preceding month and 139,178 tons in Feburary last year. Stocks at producing plants on February 28 amounted to 9,559 tons, against 8,925 on January 31.

**Sulfuric**—No shortage of stocks in the eastern area. Agricultural demand expected to hold strong this month. Shipments for iron and steel needs continued down but oil refiners and other large consumers are calling for usual quantities. February production showed a gross of 1,092,447 tons including 216,578 tons made by the chamber process and 875,869 by the contact process. The January total was revised to 1,182,419 tons and in February last year 1,116,994 tons were produced. Stocks of chamber acid at producing plants on February 28 were 96,975 tons and contact 296,515 tons. In the February, 1954, production were 111,845 tons of oleum and 764,024 tons of other than oleum. The amount of spent acid fortified in contact units in above production figures was 46,761 tons in February, against a revised total of 70,754 in the preceding month and 84,646 tons in February last year.

## Nonferrous Metals

**Aluminum**—A new monthly production record for primary aluminum of 122,339 short tons was established in March, according to the Bureau of Mines. The daily rate of production, however, was about the same as that obtained during February. Stocks of primary aluminum held at reduction plants continued to increase, the total was 63,246 tons. Net imports of crude and semifabricated aluminum were 15,330 tons in February, approximately one half of that received in January.

**Chromite**—Imports of chromite during January were 2 percent lower than December, according to the Bureau of the Census. Metallurgical and chemical imports dropped 9 percent and 10 percent, respectively, while refractory grade rose 16 percent. Turkey remained the largest supplier of U. S. imports of chromite in January, being the source of 36 percent of all imports and 61 percent of the metallurgical grade; other sources of metallurgical chromite were Southern Rhodesia (16 percent) Philippines (12 percent), Union of South Africa (9 percent) and Pakistan and Iran the remainder. Refractory ore came from the Philippines (74 percent), Cuba (20 percent), India (4 perpent) and Union of South Africa (2 percent). All imports of chemical ore originated in the Union of South Africa.

Chromite consumption continued to decline during January, reaching a point 41 percent below the record high of Au-

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*Ferric Sulphate
Fire Extinguisher Fluid
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BHC and Formulations
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Lindane and Formulations
Sulphenone (Miticide)
*Muriatic Acid
*Nitric Acid
Perchlorethylene
Potassium Nitrate
Rochelle Salt
Silicon Tetrachloride
*Sodium Silico Fluoride
Sodium Hydrosulphide
Sulphur (processed) For all uses
Sulphur-Insoluble (in $CS_2$) (Special-purpose rubbermaking)
Sulphur—Rubbermakers
Sulphur Chlorides
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CHEMICALS OUTLOOK May 1954

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS

**This news bulletin** about Wyandotte Chemicals services, products, and their applications, is published to help keep you posted. Perhaps you will want to route these and subsequent facts to interested members of your organization. Additional information and trial quantities of Wyandotte products are available upon request . . . may we serve you?

**A SALUTE TO CHEMICAL PROGRESS WEEK MAY 17-22**

We, of Wyandotte Chemicals, are proud to salute Chemical Progress Week.

To the man on the street, "chemical progress" is the new miracle fibers, plastic cars, soil conditioners, wonder drugs. He gives little thought to the research in chemical raw materials that makes these and other exciting, new products possible. Yet, research is the cornerstone of all progress.

Chemical research is a continuing thing. It is going on now at a phenomenal pace to further improve the way we live . . . to open up new avenues of opportunity.

Take Wyandotte's recently introduced series of Pluronics*, for example. These nonionic surface active agents have already proved themselves indispensable in many industries, from plastics to mechanical-dishwashing compounds, from petroleum products to paint. Yet we haven't even scratched the surface. The unique composition of the Pluronics permits an almost infinite number of variations and applications.

Consumers may never know Pluronics, as such, but they already enjoy their benefits daily. The Pluronics are typical of the many new raw material chemicals coming out of research. Applications for products like these are the result of close co-operation between the chemical industry and the many process industries it serves.

No one can predict the full impact of the research now going on. There is no way we can measure in dollars the benefits that will result. But one thing is certain: industry . . . the nation . . . people everywhere in the world will gain from the far-seeing efforts of the men of vision who work for a better tomorrow in the research laboratories of today. *REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

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gust 1953 and very near the low level prevailing during the summer of 1952, when labor strikes impeded steel production. Ore consumed in the production of 15,236 short tons of chromium metallurgical products, such as ferrochromium and ferrochrome-silicon, was only slightly below the December level, but the use of chromite in the making of refractories, such as brick and cement, dropped 23 percent. January production of chromium chemicals such as chrome green oxide and chromic acid, increased 8 percent to 8,323 short tons (sodium bichromate equivalent) and consumed 3 percent more ore than the previous month. Ore consumption data are based on returns from firms using over 99 percent of the total. Stocks in the hands of consumers on January 31 declined about 5 percent to 23,925 short tons, while producers' stocks rose 4 percent to 45,050 tons.

**Copper**—Buying interest continued to increase last week with activity in May shipments involving sizable quantities at intervals. It was stated that around 40,000 tons have been booked for shipment this month to date. April sales averaged close to 100,000 tons. Moderate attention was noted in June shipments. A major producer will increase production starting next week. The tone of the market has continued firm with electrolytic priced at 30c. per pound delivered Valley basis.

**Lead**—Spotty improvement in sales was reported for domestic account last week with improvement noted in the export demand. It is expected that domestic sales will shortly expand as it is thought consumers will be required to replenish May inventories in the near future. The common grade was priced at 14c. per pound New York and at 13.80c. St. Louis basis.

**Magnesium**—Net shipments of magnesium mill products during March amounted to 1,291,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of the Census. This total was 22 percent above February shipments of 1,058,000 pounds. No allowance has been made for usual seasonal changes or number of working days in compiling this total or in computing percentage changes from previous periods. Data in this release represent complete coverage of magnesium mill products and were compiled from reports submitted on form M24G by all companies shipping magnesium mill products.

**Mercury**—Price trend continued upward last week. The scarcity of spot material and the maintenance of consumer demand accounted for the uplift. At the close, limited offerings were priced at $237 to $240 per flask on spot, a new high for the year.

**Tin**—Price trend was irregularly downward over the past week with consumers moderate buyers on the decline. The price movement was in sympathy with the trend at London and Singapore. Spot sales of Straits tin in the late trading were reported at 93c. per pound.

**Zinc**—Buying interest showed no significant improvement last week. Small lot sales continued to feature the market while round quantities were more or less neglected. London prices did not change enough to attract much attention. Prime western closed at 10¼c. per pound East St. Louis and at 10¾c. delivered New York.


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## Dow Puts Into Service New Chemicals Tanker

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., last week formally unveiled and put into service a new type of chemicals tanker— the S. S. Marine Dow-Chem—reputedly the first vessel of its type ever built for the specific purpose of moving liquid chemical cargoes. The inspection ceremonies took place at the new Lehigh Tank Terminal at Bayonne, N. J.

Designed and built for lease to Dow Chemical, the Marine Dow-Chem was launched in December and completed her builder's trial in March. Marine Transport Lines, Inc., owns and operates the vessel. Dow, the lessee, will use the tanker for moving chemicals produced in its Texas division.

Initially, these movements will be to East coast ports—to distribution terminals at North Charleston, S. C.; Carteret, N. J.; Bayonne, and Dow's Allyn's Point, Conn., plant. Future ports of call are expected to include foreign ports in the Caribbean, Central America and South America.

The Marine Dow-Chem will carry cargoes made up of hydrochloric acid, perchloroethylene, methylene chloride, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, ethylene dichloride, styrene, glycols, 73 percent caustic soda and 50 percent caustic soda.

## Westvaco Appoints Tower New York Sales Manager

Raymond C. Tower has been appointed New York district sales manager, Westvaco Chemical Division, Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation, New York, with responsibility for sales in New England, New York and New Jersey. Mr. Tower joined Westvaco as a research chemist and later served as assistant divisional sales manager of the solvents, barium and phosphates division.

William O. Holleman has been appointed assistant divisional sales manager of Westvaco's phosphate division. He joined Westvaco as a salesman in the New England territory and successively became assistant division manager and division manager of the New York district.

## Witco Chemical Assigns Two in Sales Department

Witco Chemical Company, New York, has appointed James E. Cunningham to its New York sales staff and has transferred Thomas F. Callahan to its Cleveland, Ohio, sales office. Mr. Callahan has specialized in the chemical requirements of the rubber and plastics industries and had been working from the New York office. Mr. Cunningham has been on Witco's technical service staff since 1951. Previously he had been manager of the company's stearates plant in Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Air Force Post to Jackson

Donald R. Jackson will assume the position of deputy for materiel programs under Assistant Secretary for Materiel Roger Lewis on May 15, the Air Force has announced. He will replace Myron Tracy, who has left the Air Force for civilian employment. Mr. Jackson is presently chief of the procurement and research division under the deputy chief of staff, comptroller, where his responsibilities include preparation of budget estimates and administration of appropriations covering all major procurement and research and development. His new duties in the materiel field will relate to production scheduling, industrial facilities, and mobilization requirements.

## Marcus Ruth Jerome Moves

Marcus Ruth Jerome Company, producers of lard, neatsfoot and tallow oils, and animal fat esters has moved its offices to 11 West 42nd street, New York 36. The new telephone numbers are LOngacre 5-0576-7.

## *Current Prices*

—*Continued from page 33*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Zinc-ammonium chloride ogs., c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 9.65 | — |
| bbls., c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 10.25 | — |
| l.c.l., bbls., works | 100 lbs. | 10.75 | — |
| Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l. | lb. | .25½- | — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .28 | .41¼ |
| normal, dms. l.c.l. works | lb. | .52 | — |
| Zircon (G), granular, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .03½- | — |
| 5 tons to c.l., works | lb. | .03⅝- | — |
| 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works. | lb. | .04 | — |
| smaller lots, works | lb. | .06½- | — |
| milled, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .04¼- | — |
| 5 tons to c.l., works | lb. | .04⅜- | — |
| 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works. | lb. | .04⅝- | — |
| 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works. | lb. | .07½- | — |

Zircon (G) in barrels, fc. higher.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Zirconium acetate, 13% soln. $ZrO_2$, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works | lb. | .23 | — |
| Hydride ens. works | lb. | 1.25 | 11.50 |
| Nitrate dms. ex whse | lb. | 6.50 | 7.00 |
| Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works | lb. | 1.50 | — |
| lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .44 | — |
| 5-ton lots, works. | lb. | .44½- | — |
| 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works | lb. | .45 | — |
| CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works | lb. | 1.50 | — |
| lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works | lb. | .45½- | — |
| smaller lots, works. | lb. | .48 | — |
| milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .59 | — |
| 5-ton lots, works | lb. | .59½- | — |
| 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works | lb. | .60 | — |
| 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works | lb. | .60½- | — |
| smaller lots, works. | lb. | .63 | — |
| Oxychloride, crgst., etns., 5-ton lots, works | lb | .35½- | — |

## Pennsalt Appoints Relick

J. Richard Relick has been appointed sales representative for Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company's metal processing chemicals in the New York city, Newark, N. J., and northeastern Pennsylvania territory. Mr. Relick replaces William West, recently assigned to Pennsalt's technical department.


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**VERSENE Fe3 SPECIFIC** is the most powerful complexing agent known for *iron* in the alkaline pH range. It also chelates copper, nickel, cobalt and zinc (47% solution).

**VERSENE Fe3** is a combination of VERSENE and VERSENE Fe3 SPECIFIC. It complexes both iron and other metallic ions.(liquid or powder).

**VERSENE-T** complexes ferric and divalent metal ions including hard water salts in *any* caustic solution (55.5% solution).

**VERSENE-9.** This is the trisodium salt of EDTA. It has a pH of 9.3 in solution at 1% concentration. 1 gram complexes a minimum of 242 mgms. of $CaCO_3$. Its general chemical reaction is identical to Versene Regular.

**VERSENE IRON CHELATE** is an agricultural Versene to correct iron deficiency and cure chlorosis in citrus and other green growth occurring in *acid* soils. It is the disodium iron chelate of EDTA absorbed into inert vermiculite for convenience in application (50 lb. bags).

**VERSEN-OL IRON CHELATE** for agriculture is the monosodium iron complex of Versen-OL. It contains 19% min. of iron chelate calculated as NaFe EEDTA*, (4.29% Fe as $Fe_2O_3$). Balance inert. Cures iron deficiency in plants growing in *any* soil (50 lb. bags).

**DISODIUM VERSENATE DIHYDRATE** (dry powder) an Analytical Reagent grade of Versene Regular for research and analytical purposes.

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Siegel Chemical Co., Inc., One Hanson Place, Brooklyn 17, New York

George Mann & Co., Inc., 251 Fox Point Boulevard, Providence, R. I.

Borada & Page, Inc., Houston, Dallas, Corpus Christi, New Orleans, St. Louis, Wichita, Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Kansas City, Mo.

Braun-Knecht-Heimann Co., San Francisco, Calif.

Van Waters & Rogers, Inc., Seattle, Wash., & Portland, Ore.

Braun Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif.

Braun-Knecht-Heimann Co., Salt Lake City, Utah

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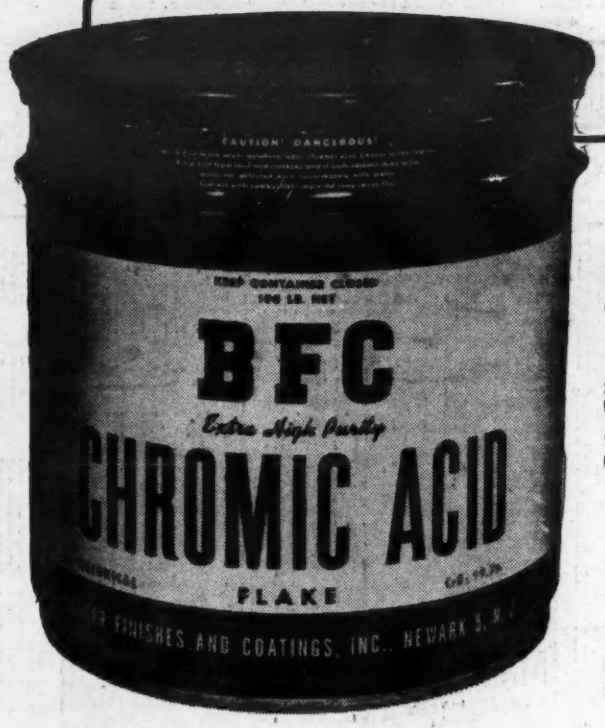


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## DuPont Company Promises More Cellophane by Yearend

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., last week announced that its cellophane will be available in greater quantities by the end of this year. Projects now in progress at existing duPont plants are expected to result in additional annual productive capacity of about 25,000,000 pounds of cellophane by the fall of 1954.

These projects, involving modernization of equipment and application of the latest technology in cellophane manufacturing, will lead to higher operating efficiency, which, in turn, will result in increased output, it was stated. In addition, improvements in process control are expected to bring corresponding improvements in quality. At the same time, duPont went on, engineering work is proceeding on other modernization projects which will bring in still more capacity by the end of 1955.

DuPont manufactures cellophane at four plants, located at Buffalo, N. Y.; Old Hickory, Tenn.; Richmond, Va., and Clinton, Iowa.

## Vitro Uranium Adds Cole

Richard C. Cole has joined Vitro Uranium Company, a division of Vitro Corporation of America, New York, as plant manager of the uranium ore refinery. Mr. Cole had been with American Smelting & Refining Company for more than twenty years, in Tacoma, Wash.; Garfield and Salt Lake City, Utah, and New York. His most recent position was assistant to the manager of the ore purchasing department.

## Hooker Electrochemical Co. Adds Three New Technical Employees

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has announced the addition of three new technical employees:—Walter L. Chemerys, Rajinder Kumar Narang and Robert F. Supcoe. Mr. Chemerys and Mr. Narang have been assigned to the process study group and Mr. Supcoe has been appointed a laboratory chemist.

For the past three years Mr. Chemerys had been a chemical engineer with Hercules Powder Company, while Mr. Narang was previously employed by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Bethlehem Steel Company and Stauffer Chemical Company. Mr. Supcoe had been with duPont.

## Barada & Page Will Sell Chlorine for Monsanto Co.

Barada & Page, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., has been named to handle all sales of liquid chlorine in cylinder quantities which previously had been handled by Monsanto Chemical Company's inorganic chemicals division, St. Louis. In the future, Monsanto will handle chlorine sales in tankcar quantities only.

### *Trade Briefs*

**Martin H. Smith** Company, New York, has elected Herbert E. Halliday president.

**The New York Board of Trade** has named Harry F. Legg executive secretary of the textile section.


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### *GAF Executive Vice-Pres.*

John Hilldring has been elected executive vice-president of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York. Mr. Hilldring, former assistant Secretary of State, has been with GAF since 1947, when he was engaged as a consultant on foreign operations. He later became director of foreign operations for all the company's divisions.

## New York ACS Elects Dr. Sperry as Chairman

Dr. Warren M. Sperry, professor of biochemistry in Columbia University and head of the department of biochemistry in the New York State Psychiatric Institute, was elected chairman of the American Chemical Society's New York section last week at the section's annual meeting in the Carbide & Carbon Building, 30 East 42nd street. Prof. Sperry will take office July 1, succeeding Emmett S. Carmichael of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Brooklyn.

Dr. Alvan T. Tenney, product manager in the fine chemicals division of the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, was named chairman-elect. Prof. Arthur B. Kemper of Manhattan College and Fisher Gaffin of the J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., were re-elected secretary and treasurer, respectively.

Named to the section's board of directors, which includes the officers and the retiring chairman, were Prof. Charles Glen King of Columbia University, scientific director of the nutrition Foundation; Prof. Lillian Ellis of Adelphi College, and B. S. Locko, chief chemist of the Muralo Company, New Brighton, S. I.

## Morningstar, Nicol Appoints

Morningstar, Nicol, Inc., New York, has announced that A. Walter Ayles has joined the firm and has been assigned to the southern territory to handle sales and service for the paper mill department. The territory that Mr. Ayles will cover ranges from Virginia to Florida and across the gulf coast states to Arkansas and Texas. His headquarters will be located in the Jacksonville, Fla., area.

## Gates Post to Spector

Gates Engineering Company, Wilmington, Del., has appointed Gilbert H. Spector director of retail sales. Mr. Spector will direct the sale of "GACO N-700" neoprene protective coating to paint and hardware jobbers and department stores on a national basis. Before joining Gates, Mr. Spector was sales manager for Lowebco, Inc., Chicago, and S. M. Gibbs Manufacturing Company.

### Reynolds Metals Brochure Describes Properties of Aluminum Compounds

A brochure has been published by Reynolds Metals Company, Louisville, Ky., describing the chemicals offered by the company. The brochure describes alumina trihydrate, activated alumina, calcined alumina, aluminum dross, bauxite and other aluminum compounds. Free copies may be obtained from the company at 2500 South Third street.

### Chemical Specialties Labs Has Data

Chemical Specialties Research Laboratories, New York, has prepared its 1954 bulletin, listing over 500 chemical specialties. Among the materials for which chemical analyses are available are rust removers, waxes, cleaners, detergents, hydraulic brake fluids and disinfectants. The bulletin and analyses are available from the laboratories at Box 33, Ansonia Station, New York 23.

## Firecracker Imports Allowed From Hong Kong and Macao

The Treasury Department announced last week that it will permit importation of a limited quantity of firecrackers from Hong Kong and Macao during the last six months of this year as a result of information in its possession that there are firecrackers available from these areas which are not of Communist Chinese or North Korean origin. Any person interested in importing such firecrackers may obtain licenses and further information from the Foreign Assets Control, of the Treasury Department.

## Cyanamid Reassigns Milionis

Dr. J. P. Milionis has joined the new product development department of American Cyanamid Company, New York. In his new post he will introduce new Cyanamid products to the chemical industry and will be concerned with general development projects within Cyanamid. Dr. Milionis joined Cyanamid in 1951, and until his recent assignment served as a research chemist in the company's Stamford, Conn., research laboratories.

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## Chemalloy Associates Offers Product to Electrify Liquids

Chemalloy Associates, Santee, Calif., has announced the development and availability of a blend of metals processed with muriatic acid which reportedly can electrify any liquid or moist material so that it yields both DC and AC voltage and current indications. By mixing a half teaspoon of this powdered metal into a half glass of water and then inserting a pair of connecting leads therein from a conventional electrical meter, an indication of .5 volt DC or AC is obtained at a current of approximately a quarter of an ampere, it was stated. This electrical reading is said to be less for petroleums and more for fluids such as sea water, milk, beer, urine and fruit juice.

The product is derived primarily from zinc blended with other common metals. These are cleaned and homogenized with muriatic acid. Upon completion of the multitudinous reactive cycle, the carrier material becomes porous again and rises to the surface where it may be skimmed off, while the muriatic acid residue or its effects permanently remain in the metal.

## Alcolac Names Dr. Arnold

Dr. L. B. Arnold, jr., has been named technical textile consultant for American Alcolac Corporation, Baltimore, Md. Dr. Arnold will specialize in the sales of detergents and chemicals to textile mills. He will suprvise Alcolac's textile customer service department, offering complete research and laboratory facilities to service textile companies' specific problems.

### Nuclear Development via Private Firms Is Message of NAM Booklet

The atomic energy act should be amended to permit industrial enterprise to develop nuclear energy for peacetime needs, according to a group of leading atomic authorities whose views on giving industry piled in a pamphlet "Free the Atom," published yesterday by the National Association of Manufacturers.

The booklet provides answers to such major questions as: "Why free the atom for industrial development?" "Why private development and who favors it?" "Who is against private development and why?" "Who should foot the bill?" Expert opinion on how soon atomic power can be put to use serving peacetime needs also is featured in the booklet.

The authorities cited include Rep. W. Sterling Cole and Sen. Burke Hickenlooper, chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of the joint committee on atomic energy, and Gordon Dean, former chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, as well as other scientific, industrial and governmental leaders in the atomic energy field. Their statements were taken from testimony presented in open hearings before the committee last summer.

## Jefferson Post to Murphy

Leonard T. Murphy has been elected treasurer of Jefferson Chemical Company, New York. Mr. Murphy, formerly assistant treasurer, has been associated with Jefferson since March, 1953, and replaces G. C. Walker, of American Cyanamid Company, in the new post.

### Celanese Offers Bulletin

A product data bulletin entitled, "Vacuum Forming of Celanese Acetate," has been prepared by the plastics division of Celanese Corporation of America. The nine-page presentation discusses the entire subject of vacuum packing and is availabie from Celanese at 180 Madison avenue, New York 16.

### *Trade Briefs*

**C. M. Bundy Company,** Cincinnati, Ohio, has elected Walter F. Wargell president.

**Continental Can Company** has named John R. Porn sales manager for the Omaha, Neb., metal can sales district.


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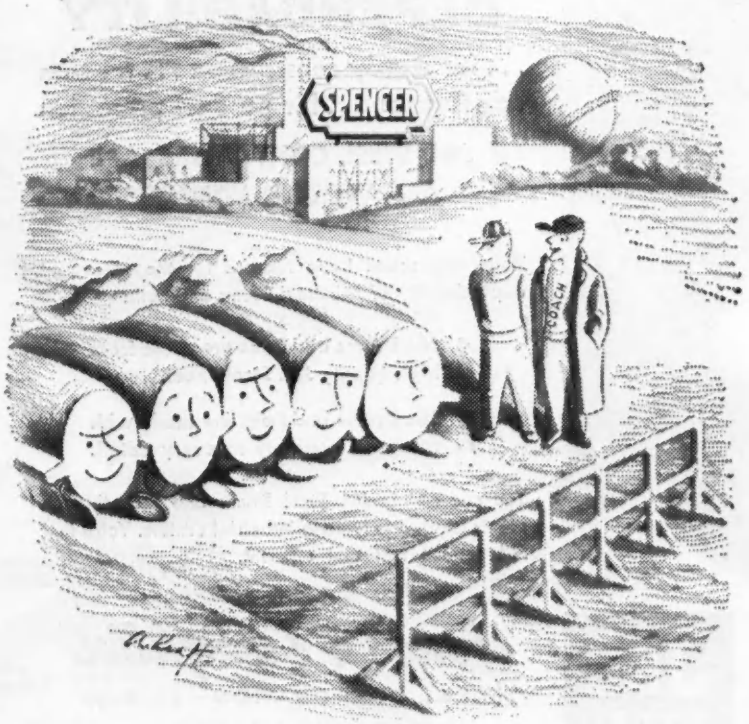


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## Multiple-Transaction Data Reminder Issued by BFC

The Bureau of Foreign Commerce reminded exporters last week that all multiple-transaction ultimate consignee statements, which were submitted to the bureau on or before December 31, 1953, will expire June 30, 1954.

These statements were developed to enable exporters having a continuing relationship with an ultimate consignee involving recurring orders for the same commodities, for the same end-uses and destinations, to submit a single statement from that consignee covering proposed shipments for the period ending June 30 of the year following the year during which the statement is filed. Before this procedure was established, an individual statement was required for each shipment for which an export license application was made.

Renewal of the consignee's multiple-transaction end-use statement may be furnished BFC in either of the following forms:—

(a) If the facts, intentions or representations as originally set forth in the expiring statement are to be changed in any way, a new multiple-transaction statement must be submitted on form IT-843.

(b) If the transaction of the exporter-consignee trade relationship will remain the same as those represented in the expiring statement, the exporter may submit a certification to that effect completed by the ultimate consignee, and stating that if any changes occur in the facts or intentions contained in the original statement, the consignee will notify the United States exporter. A copy of the US exporter's letter requesting such certification must be attached.

## Steel, Copper, Aluminum Cutbacks Told by ODM

Sharp cutbacks in allotments of steel, copper and aluminum for "A" products of the defense and atomic energy agencies in the third quarter of this year below those of the second quarter were announced last week by the Office of Defense Mobilization.

The aluminum allotments were cut 20 percent from 143,016,000 pounds to 114,557,665 pounds; copper and copper brass alloys were reduced 36 percent from 133,003,000 pounds to 85,055,033 pounds; and steel was cut 42 percent from 1,272,720 short tons to 742,271 short tons.

The allotments for "A" products represent purchase authority to prime contractors and producers of specially designed components for the three metals at the mill level. The total quaitities of steel, copper and aluminum to be set aside at the mill level will include additional amounts required by manufacturers of civilian type items incorporated in military end items. These are the so-called "B" products which are carried on the official class "B" product list of the Business and Defense Services Administration.

## Selenium Export License Application Dates Are Set

The Bureau of Foreign Commerce announced last week that exporters may submit their applications for licenses to export selenium in the third quarter between the dates of June 16 and June 30.

The dates apply to the following selenium commodities:—Powder; metal, except selenium-bearing scrap material; salts of organic compounds; salts and compounds, including selenium dioxide; selenium-containing pigments; accelerators composed of selenium-containing rubber-compounding agents not of coaltar origin and ferro-selenium.

## Bids Wanted

**Alcohol,** methyl, 409,914 gals. in 55-gal. dms., inv. 720 B, May 11, Contracting Officer, Topeka A.F. Depot, Topeka, Kans.

**Calcium hypochlorite,** 7,000 lbs., inv. 2B-44412-R, May 18, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Region 3, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D. C.

**Fungicide,** 98 cans phenolic tung oil base, inv. 138, May 18, Sacramento Signal Depot, Sacramento, Calif.

**Gas** acetylene, from July 1 thru June 30, inv. 34-423, May 12, Justice-Prison, Natural Bridge Camp, Greenlee, Va.; 60,000 gals. propane, inv. 61, May 20; 392,000 cu. ft. in 200-cu. ft. cylinders, hydrogen gas, inv. 69, May 19, Fort Devens, Mass; compressed gas, for period from July 1, 1954 thru June 30, 1955, inv. 10, May 12, Vets. Adm., Supply Officer, 4th & Walnut Sts., Des Moines 10, Iowa; gases for period from July 1, 1954 thru June 30, 1955, inv. 1, May 12, Vets. Adm. Center, Supply Officer, Temple, Tex.

**Lime,** hydrated, and soda ash, for the period May 15 thru Nov. 14, inv. 40, May 11, Purchasing & Contracting Officer, March AFB, Calif.

**Paint,** oil, 510 gals., inv. E-22, May 12, Office of Post Quartermaster, Purchasing & Contracting Div., Warehouse #2, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; 3,500 gals. oil paint, interior, flat, wall, inv. 3G-44135-R, May 14, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Region 3, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D. C.

**Salt, rock,** 80,000 lbs., No. 1, must contain at least 98% sodium chloride, inv. E-23, May 12, Office of Post Quartermaster, Purchasing & Contracting Division, Warehouse #2, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; rock salt, granular, from July 1 thru June 30, 1955, inv. 12, May 19, Vets. Adm. Hospital, Supply Officer, Memorial Station, Honor Hgts. Drive, Muskogee, Okla.

## Chemicals, Phosphate Rock Sought for Relief in Korea

The Foreign Operations Administration last week issued procurement authorizations for the purchase of $300,000 worth of chemicals and chemical preparations and $120,000 worth of phosphate rock to be shipped to Korea under the relief program. The source of supply for the chemicals was listed as United States and possessions, Canada, Japan, and European participating countries. The source for the phosphate rock was given as United States and possessions, Latin America, Canada, Israel and European participating countries.

The agency also announced that Formosa has been authorized to purchase $79,000 worth of chemicals and chemical preparations, with FOA funds, and named the United States and possessions as the source of supply.


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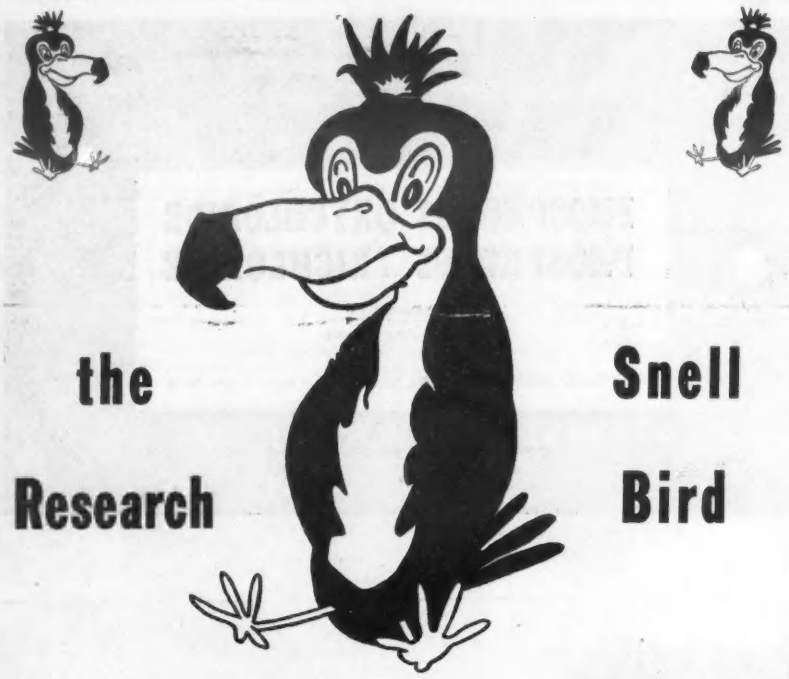

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## Chemalloy Associates Offers Product to Electrify Liquids

Chemalloy Associates, Santee, Calif., has announced the development and availability of a blend of metals processed with muriatic acid which reportedly can electrify any liquid or moist material so that it yields both DC and AC voltage and current indications. By mixing a half teaspoon of this powdered metal into a half glass of water and then inserting a pair of connecting leads therein from a conventional electrical meter, an indication of .5 volt DC or AC is obtained at a current of approximately a quarter of an ampere, it was stated. This electrical reading is said to be less for petroleums and more for fluids such as sea water, milk, beer, urine and fruit juice.

The product is derived primarily from zinc blended with other common metals. These are cleaned and homogenized with muriatic acid. Upon completion of the multitudinous reactive cycle, the carrier material becomes porous again and rises to the surface where it may be skimmed off, while the muriatic acid residue or its effects permanently remain in the metal.

## Alcolac Names Dr. Arnold

Dr. L. B. Arnold, jr., has been named technical textile consultant for American Alcolac Corporation, Baltimore, Md. Dr. Arnold will specialize in the sales of detergents and chemicals to textile mills. He will suprvise Alcolac's textile customer service department, offering complete research and laboratory facilities to service textile companies' specific problems.

### Nuclear Development via Private Firms Is Message of NAM Booklet

The atomic energy act should be amended to permit industrial enterprise to develop nuclear energy for peacetime needs, according to a group of leading atomic authorities whose views on giving industry piled in a pamphlet "Free the Atom," published yesterday by the National Association of Manufacturers.

The booklet provides answers to such major questions as: "Why free the atom for industrial development?" "Why private development and who favors it?" "Who is against private development and why?" "Who should foot the bill?" Expert opinion on how soon atomic power can be put to use serving peacetime needs also is featured in the booklet.

The authorities cited include Rep. W. Sterling Cole and Sen. Burke Hickenlooper, chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of the joint committee on atomic energy, and Gordon Dean, former chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, as well as other scientific, industrial and governmental leaders in the atomic energy field. Their statements were taken from testimony presented in open hearings before the committee last summer.

## Jefferson Post to Murphy

Leonard T. Murphy has been elected treasurer of Jefferson Chemical Company, New York. Mr. Murphy, formerly assistant treasurer, has been associated with Jefferson since March, 1953, and replaces G. C. Walker, of American Cyanamid Company, in the new post.

### Celanese Offers Bulletin

A product data bulletin entitled, "Vacuum Forming of Celanese Acetate," has been prepared by the plastics division of Celanese Corporation of America. The nine-page presentation discusses the entire subject of vacuum packing and is available from Celanese at 180 Madison avenue, New York 16.

### *Trade Briefs*

**C. M. Bundy Company,** Cincinnati, Ohio, has elected Walter F. Wargell president.

**Continental Can Company** has named John R. Porn sales manager for the Omaha, Neb., metal can sales district.


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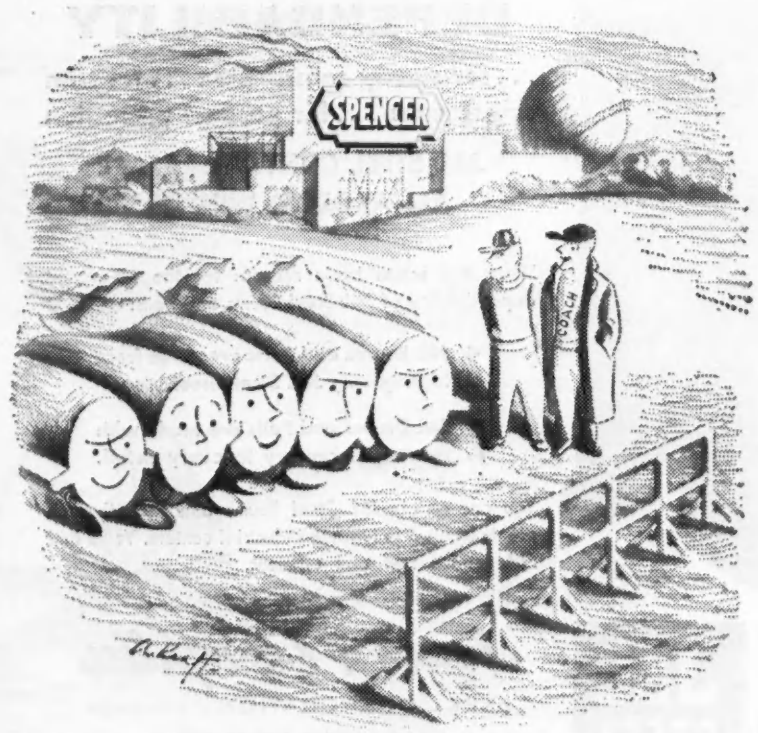


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## Multiple-Transaction Data Reminder Issued by BFC

The Bureau of Foreign Commerce reminded exporters last week that all multiple-transaction ultimate consignee statements, which were submitted to the bureau on or before December 31, 1953, will expire June 30, 1954.

These statements were developed to enable exporters having a continuing relationship with an ultimate consignee involving recurring orders for the same commodities, for the same end-uses and destinations, to submit a single statement from that consignee covering proposed shipments for the period ending June 30 of the year following the year during which the statement is filed. Before this procedure was established, an individual statement was required for each shipment for which an export license application was made.

Renewal of the consignee's multiple-transaction end-use statement may be furnished BFC in either of the following forms:—

(a) If the facts, intentions or representations as originally set forth in the expiring statement are to be changed in any way, a new multiple-transaction statement must be submitted on form IT-843.

(b) If the transaction of the exporter-consignee trade relationship will remain the same as those represented in the expiring statement, the exporter may submit a certification to that effect completed by the ultimate consignee, and stating that if any changes occur in the facts or intentions contained in the original statement, the consignee will notify the United States exporter. A copy of the US exporter's letter requesting such certification must be attached.

## Steel, Copper, Aluminum Cutbacks Told by ODM

Sharp cutbacks in allotments of steel, copper and aluminum for "A" products of the defense and atomic energy agencies in the third quarter of this year below those of the second quarter were announced last week by the Office of Defense Mobilization.

The aluminum allotments were cut 20 percent from 143,016,000 pounds to 114,557,665 pounds; copper and copper brass alloys were reduced 36 percent from 133,003,000 pounds to 85,055,033 pounds; and steel was cut 42 percent from 1,272,720 short tons to 742,271 short tons.

The allotments for "A" products represent purchase authority to prime contractors and producers of specially designed components for the three metals at the mill level. The total quaitities of steel, copper and aluminum to be set aside at the mill level will include additional amounts required by manufacturers of civilian type items incorporated in military end items. These are the so-called "B" products which are carried on the official class "B" product list of the Business and Defense Services Administration.

## Selenium Export License Application Dates Are Set

The Bureau of Foreign Commerce announced last week that exporters may submit their applications for licenses to export selenium in the third quarter between the dates of June 16 and June 30.

The dates apply to the following selenium commodities:—Powder; metal, except selenium-bearing scrap material; salts of organic compounds; salts and compounds, including selenium dioxide; selenium-containing pigments; accelerators composed of selenium-containing rubber-compounding agents not of coaltar origin and ferro-selenium.

## Bids Wanted

**Alcohol,** methyl, 409,914 gals. in 55-gal. dms., inv. 720 B, May 11, Contracting Officer, Topeka A.F. Depot, Topeka, Kans.

**Calcium hypochlorite,** 7,000 lbs., inv. 2B-44412-R, May 18, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Region 3, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D. C.

**Fungicide,** 98 cans phenolic tung oil base, inv. 138, May 18, Sacramento Signal Depot, Sacramento, Calif.

**Gas** acetylene, from July 1 thru June 30, inv. 34-423, May 12, Justice-Prison, Natural Bridge Camp, Greenlee, Va.; 80,000 gals. propane, inv. 61, May 20; 392,000 cu. ft. in 200-cu. ft. cylinders, hydrogen gas, inv. 69, May 19, Fort Devens, Mass; compressed gas, for period from July 1, 1954 thru June 30, 1955, inv. 10, May 12, Vets. Adm., Supply Officer, 4th & Walnut Sts., Des Moines 10, Iowa; gases for period from July 1, 1954 thru June 30, 1955, inv. 1, May 12, Vets. Adm. Center, Supply Officer, Temple, Tex.

**Lime,** hydrated, and soda ash, for the period May 15 thru Nov. 14, inv. 40, May 11, Purchasing & Contracting Officer, March AFB, Calif.

**Paint,** oil, 510 gals., inv. E-22, May 12, Office of Fwd Quartermaster, Purchasing & Contracting Div., Warehouse #2, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; 3,500 gals. oil paint, interior, flat, wall, inv. 3G-44135-R, May 14, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Region 3, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D. C.

**Salt,** rock, 80,000 lbs., No. 1, must contain at least 98% sodium chloride, inv. E-23, May 12, Office of Post Quartermaster, Purchasing & Contracting Division, Warehouse #2, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; rock salt, granular, from July 1 thru June 30, 1955, inv. 12, May 19, Vets. Adm. Hospital, Supply Officer, Memorial Station, Honor Hgts. Drive, Muskogee, Okla.

## Chemicals, Phosphate Rock Sought for Relief in Korea

The Foreign Operations Administration last week issued procurement authorizations for the purchase of $300,000 worth of chemicals and chemical preparations and $120,000 worth of phosphate rock to be shipped to Korea under the relief program. The source of supply for the chemicals was listed as United States and possessions, Canada, Japan, and European participating countries. The source for the phosphate rock was given as United States and possessions, Latin America, Canada, Israel and European participating countries.

The agency also announced that Formosa has been authorized to purchase $79,000 worth of chemicals and chemical preparations, with FOA funds, and named the United States and possessions as the source of supply.


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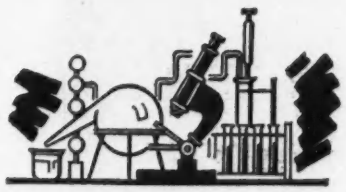

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Iso-octyl Ester of 245-T Technical

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25% Wettable Powder

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Amine 2,4-D Concentrate (4 lb./gal.)
Amine 2,4-D Concentrate (6 lb./gal.)
Isopropyl Ester, 2,4-D Emulsifiable (3.34 lb./gal.)
Low Volatile 2,4-D Emulsifiable (4 lb./gal.)
Low Volatile 245-T Emulsifiable (4 lb./gal.)
Butyl Ester 245-T Emulsifiable (4 lb./gal.)
2 & 2 2,4-D & 245-T Butyl Ester Emulsifiable
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# Agricultural Chemicals

Index registered a slight gain last week, the record showing 112.97, compared with 112.95 in the previous period. Dried blood sold at a new high for the year in the local market while tankage made a new high here and in the midwest. Domestic steamed bone meal continued firm although not as active as formerly noted. Menhaden meal was definitely scarce for spot shipment with the new producing season close at hand. No improvement in the supply of castor pomace could be noted and there were no offerings for immediate shipment.

Ammonium sulfate remained heavily sold for the month. Ammonium nitrate remained in tight supply. Phosphate rock above ground showed stocks reduced. Producers are involved in labor negotiations and when completed there may be an advance in rock prices. Normal superphosphate shipments were fair with stocks still available but triple super continued in tight supply. One of the major producers of potassium muriate at Carlsbad named unchanged prices for 1954-55 contracts but added an Atlantic port price, all effective June 1. The naming of a port price suggests that producers are bent on protecting their market against the invasion of foreign potash. The potash movement is approaching the close of the active season but to date shipments have remained steady with granular about two to three weeks behind schedule. Both potato and tobacco planters have been using sulfate sufficiently to keep the supply short.

## Fertilizer Materials

**Ammonium Sulphate**—Sold ahead production for nearby shipment has kept the supply position relatively tight. Shipments continued steady over the turn of the month and demand may hold out longer than usual on account of the late season.

**Bone Meal**—Market continued firm although not as active as noted during the last half of April. Interest seemed to have relaxed a bit for stockfeed use. The price for domestic steamed was $62 per ton, bagged in carlots, works.

**Castor Pomace**—Absence of offerings for immediate shipment has left the market bare of supplies. Rumors were heard that production will be curtailed before the end of the month. Last sales of carlots were at $27 per ton, works.

**Defluorinated Phosphate Rock** — April proved a good month for sales of this material for stockfeed use. Supplies have continued ample and the market is still feeling the competition of dicalcium phosphate.

**Dried Blood**—Slightly higher in New York at $8.50 per unit of ammonia. Chicago was unchanged at $9. Trading not unusually active last week.

**Fish Meal**—Menhaden definitely scarce for spot shipment. Some when and if sales reported at price time of delivery.

**Hoof Meal**—Remained firm at $7.50 per unit of ammonia Chicago basis. Offerings continued light with sales spotty.

**Lime**—Sales for agricultural use during February were placed at 21,813 tons by the Bureau of Mines. This total included 6,555 tons of quicklime and 15,258 of hydrated lime. Sales for the preceding month showed 12,305 tons revised.

**Phosphate Rock** — Labor negotiations are going on between producers and mine workers and some sellers look for higher prices when negotiations are completed. The supply available of Florida rock is not as large as noted during the last quarter of 1953. Withdrawals have been good over the past month but are expected to taper off as the active season nears its close.

**Potassium Muriate**—A Carlsbad producer has named a price of 43c. for domestic contracts for 1954-55 effective June 1 but has added an Atlantic port price of 61.5c. f.o.b. cars per unit on orders placed before July 1 less 2 percent on completion of contract. On orders placed after July 1 and prior to Dec. 1 its price is 65c. per unit less 2 percent and on all orders placed after Dec. 1 and prior to June 1 67½c. per unit.

**Sodium Nitrate**—Shipments have continued to increase and the current tonnage movement is fully up to seasonal expectations. Supply remains ample.

**Superphosphate**—Demand is described as fair for normal but has not reached the stage of urgency at any time this season. On the other hand demand for triple has continued active enough to maintain a tight supply condition which might not have happened if new production had come through as expected.

**Tankage**—Established new high prices for the year with sales in New York at $8.50 per unit of ammonia and at $9.50 in Chicago. Stockfeed demand was responsible for the advance.

### *Price Trends*

**Advanced**
Dried blood, 10c. per unit of ammonia, New York.
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

**Reduced**
None

**Comparative Price Indexes**
(100=1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | May 8, 1953 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 112.97 | 112.95 | 112.90 | 111.56 |

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

## Los Angeles Market

*Los Angeles.*—Trading in inorganic materials continued with good volume over the week as demand for spreading operations remained strong. Supplies were adequate in the majority although arrivals must keep on close schedule to insure distribution while the spreading demand is heavy. Organic materials held firm. Movements continued for blood meal at an $8-$8.25 level. Imported bone meal, although tight, found buyers at $68-$70. Demand for tankage was light to moderate with supplies limited. Domestic fish meal remained tight; imported Norwegian herring meal offered $2.20 per unit of protein, ex-dock.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$90.50 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $89.84 per ton, Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$80.14 per ton in bags, 16 20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $107.64 per ton in bags, 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Both Canadian material.

Ammonium sulfate—$55.93 per ton in bags, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$8-$8.25 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$68-$70 per ton, imported, 1/65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor. Domestic—$90-$92 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Calcium nitrate—$48 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Castor pomace—$32-$35 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

## Pesticides

**DDT**—Appeared to be leaning toward a tighter supply position according to producers. Demand is gradually gaining for domestic use with fair sales reported for the south and some in the western sections. The trade is interested in the awards for the 3,000 tons of 75 percent wettable powder for export where the bids averaged higher than for previous export sales. It looked as though sales to Central American countries had reached their peak for the season. There was still a good demand for cotton dusts in the southwest with 3-5-40 quoted firm at 8¾c. per pound. It was stated there are about 30 other cotton dusts that are commanding attention in that area. BHC seemed to hold a firm position also with interest mostly in the high gamma tests which have been purchased for spray formulations. 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T continued to hold their gain in sales. Considerable quantities of these weed and bush control chemicals have been purchased by power plants and railroads. Mixing 2,4,5-T with oil has proved a popular spray for bush destroying. The sodium chlorate formulations are also said to be moving well in the midwest and northern sections.

**Calcium Arsenate**—Stocks of commercial held at producing plants on February 28 were placed at 2,752 tons, compared with 2,975 on January 31.

**Lead Arsenate**—February production of acid and basic showed 1,063 tons, against 1,026 in the preceding month and 1,194 tons in February last year. Stocks at producing plants at the close of February amounted to 3,309 tons, compared with 2,899 on January 31, according to the Census Bureau.

Department of Agriculture states that in California two producers of live insects for fish bait have been asked recently to destroy existing stocks of a fig beetle and house cricket. The latter species is not known to occur in established infestations west of the Continental Divide, except as represented in these stocks, and while not of major importance as an agricultural pest, it is of such importance that it should not needlessly be allowed to become established in the West. The fig beetle has very limited distribution in California and has proved a serious pest of late peaches in one southern county.

*For Late Market Developments, See Page* 4

## Beryl Supplies Set Record In 1953; Exceeded Demand

Domestic consumers of beryl used less than a third of the total supply that became available during 1953, according to a report made last week to Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay. Last year's new supply of nearly 9,000 tons of beryl was the largest in history, with domestic consumption totaling only 2,662 tons. During 1953 domestic mine shipments were about 750 tons, while imports exceeded 8,200 tons.

Future beryl-supply prospects appear favorable. Estimated reserves in Brazil, the largest beryl-producing country, have been increased recently, and geological survey circular 309 estimates beryl reserves of the tin-spodumene belt in North Carolina at 823,000 tons, nearly three times the amount formerly estimated. The Bureau of Mines is conducting metallurgical studies to develop methods of recovering byproduct beryl from current spodumene mining operations.

## Geigy Appoints DesMarais

Hubert A. DesMarais has been named manager of the industrial chemicals division of Geigy Chemical Corporation, New York. Until recently, Mr. DesMarais was general sales manager for Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company of Washington. Prior to that association he was with General Dyestuff Corporation on the west coast as technical sales manager and with Chemical Paper Manufacturing Company, Holyoke, Mass., as superintendent.

## Pennsalt Elects Two

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has elected Eugene J. Harrington, jr., formerly assistant secretary and assistant treasurer, to succeed Edward F. Beale as secretary. Mr. Harrington will continue as assistant treasurer. Frederick J. Emmenegger has become controller.

### CMC Data Offered by Hercules

A new technical booklet for the paper industry, describing the use of Hercules carboxymethylcellulose for gloss ink printing, is now available from Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. The booklet includes information about CMC types and properties, concentration of CMC to use and other pertinent data gained from laboratory and plant experience.

### *Trade Briefs*

**The Institute of Paper Chemistry**, Appleton, Wis., has broadened its program of research by initiating investigations in forest tree genetics and breeding.

**H. M. Abbott**, vice-president of Hardesty Chemical Company, New York, has been named chairman of the chemical division for the 55th anniversary celebration of the National Jewish Hospital at Denver, Col.


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# Petroleum Derivatives

Prices remained steady for petroleum derivatives in a week that saw a generally satisfactory tone in the market. Most manufacturers were fairly satisfied with the current trend, which was off somewhat from that of last year, but still showed no decline sufficient to cause real concern. The consensus was that improvement in a number of areas would be forthcoming in the weeks just ahead. Toluol production was sufficient to take care of industrial consumers, since the government remained pretty well out of the market during April. Industrial consumers' requirements, however, turned out to be quite extensive and took up the greater part of production. The toluol export market showed signs of firming, as a good deal of the softness in the price picture disappeared.

Demand for xylol continued to be quite good and supplies moved along very well. Most consumers were not building inventories, but were using material for their current needs. Partial aromatic solvents remained unchanged in price, following the reductions from one maker during the previous week. Demand has been good, but at the same time, the market has been well supplied and there appeared no difficulty in obtaining orders on schedule. Aliphatic solvents were freely available at unchanged prices.

Liquefied petroleum gas sales tended downward, but not in excess of expectations. An upturn in sales was expected before the real summer lull developed. Posted prices remained unchanged while summer discounts were effected. Crude scale and refined waxes were in fairly tight supply and manufacturers moved all of their output. Prices remained firm, but showed no movement toward advancing.

### *Price Trends*

**Advanced**
None
**Reduced**
None

**Comparative Price Indexes**
(100—1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | May 8, 1953 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 104.75 | 104.75 | 105.20 | 104.49 |

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

## Solvents and Diluents

**Benzol**—February production of petroleum source benzol came to 6,108,350 gallons, according to the Tariff Commission, as compared with a figure of 6,633,905 gallons for January. The preliminary figure for total petroleum source 1953 production was given as 50,249,867 gallons. The overall outlook in the petroleum industry for demand for this material appeared good, as trade observers pointed to the number of uses, plastics being one, that would continue to create a steady market for benzol. Over the past weeks, the material has been moving to the satisfaction of most industry observers.

**Isopentane**—The price of the commercial grade, f.o.b. refinery, remained steady at 15½ cents per gallon. Demand for material has been quite good, according to trade sources. Use in aviation gasoline continued to take a large portion of present output.

**Mineral Spirits**—A generally good tone prevailed for this material, as demand continued to push forward gradually over the past several weeks. An upturn in paint consumption was believed important in adding to the demand for mineral spirits, as dealers replaced inventories. Demand for regular material and specially refined was filled without undue difficulty from current production. Prices were steady as previously quoted, and trade sources expected no changes in the immediate future.

**Partial Aromatics**—Following the reductions from one maker during the previous week, prices were steady and other manufacturers appeared not inclined to make price changes at the present time. The market was well supplied with material and the makers had sufficient inventories to furnish their customers' requirements without delay. However, demand was reported by no means slow, and most suppliers were currently fairly well satisfied with the way their sales were progressing. In fact, the overall results of the first quarter made a quite satisfactory showing, it was stated.

**Stoddard Solvent**—Price quotations for this material continued to remain steady. There was no difficulty in supplying consumers' needs, according to trade sources, and the outlook was for a continued good supply situation. Demand was steady.

**Toluol** — The export market showed signs of firming up, as a good deal of the softness in the price picture disappeared. Trade sources noted that this was in line with the domestic situation, where industrial consumers have been taking material at a very good clip. Withdrawal of the government as the larget consumer has not caused the condition of oversupply that some had expected. Most consumers were reported to be buying chiefly for their current needs, and were not concentrating on building inventories at the present time. Prices were steady over the past week and no changes were seen in the making.

Toluol production during February, other than from coke-oven operators, amounted to 7,510,784 gallons, according to the Tariff Commission. This compares with a production of 8,758,037 gallons during January.

**Xylol**—Demand continued to be quite good from industrial consumers and supplies moved along very well. Most consumers were not building inventories, but were putting shipments to use shortly after arrival. Use in industrial finishes remained quite good and demand for this use, as well as others, helped produce a fairly good showing during the first quarter. Prices remained unchanged over the past week.

## Lighter Fractions

**LPG's**—Supplies were quite ample for demand in the eastern area and consumers were able to obtain all the material they required without difficulty. The easiness in supplies came from the usual late spring lull in buying, and was not out of line with the normal trend for the season. April showed a declining sales volume, but buying was expected to pick up in May before the real summer lull. Posted prices remained steady at 3 cents per gallon for propane and butane, on a group 3 basis, but summer discount prices have been in effect since last month. Filling of underground storage later in the season was expected to help take some of the slack from the market.

## Waxes

**Microcrystalline**—Material moved quite well in a market that was not heavily supplied. Output has been restricted recently to the extent that manufacturers moved all available material without building up extensive inventories. Prices remained firm, but showed no tendency to advance.

**Paraffin**—Consumers were able to fill their requirements, but found little excess material being offered. Industrial consumption has been quite good, and was expected to continue so over the coming month before any summer slackness materialized.

## Miscellaneous

**Tetraethyl Lead**—Major suppliers of the material lowered their quotations for both motor and aviation grades. The reductions amounted to approximately 1c. per pound of tetraethyl lead content, and were the second this year. A reduction was made last March.

### Los Angeles Petroleum Market

*Los Angeles.*—Solvents and diluents witnessed moderate demand with supplies at a good level. Listings were firm and unchanged. Ample stocks of propane were reported with interest lagging; demand held well for butane with supplies limited due to requirements of the aviation industry.

### *Crude Oil Stocks*

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended April 24 totaled 269,647,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 268,196,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 1,451,000 barrels comprising an increase of 297,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 1,154,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

## Petroleum Advisory Board Is Reactivated by McKay

The Military Petroleum Advisory Board, consisting of twenty-one members of the petroleum industry, has been reactivated by Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay to advise the assistant Secretary of Defense for supply and logistics and the assistant Secretary of Interior for minerals on oil and gas matters relating to national security.

The board was originally established by presidential direction in 1946 but was inactive during the Korean conflict and the existence of the Petroleum Administration for Defense, which has since been abolished. Those named to the reactivated board for one-year terms ending June 30, 1955, are:—Elmer E. Batzell, Washington, D. C.; Reid Brazell, Leonard Refineries, Inc., Alma, Mich.; C. E. Davis, Shell Oil Company, New York; B. L. Majewski, Great American Oil Company, Chicago, Ill.; A. C. Rubel, Union Oil Company, Los Angeles, Calif.; and J. Ed Warren, National City Bank, New York.

Those named for two-year terms ending June 30, 1956, are:—Paul G. Benedum, Hiawatha Oil & Gas Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; George A. Davidson, Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco; Minor S. Jameson, Independent Petroleum Association of America; J. Howard Marshall, Signal Oil & Gas Company, Fort Worth, Tex.; C. Stribling Snodgrass, Washington, D C.; Charles E. Spahr, Standard Oil Company, Cleveland, Ohio; and Charles E. Webber, Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia.

Named for three-year terms ending April 30, 1957, are:—Stewart P. Coleman, Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), New York; J. Terry Duce, Arabian American Oil Company, New York; J. W. Foley, Texas Company, New York; W. M. Holaday, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York; W. W. Keeler, Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla.; George L. Mateer, Cities Service Oil Company, New York, and Richard E. Nelson, Jr., Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago.

### Canadian Petrofina Starts Refinery

Construction has started on a $20,000,000 refinery near Montreal for the new oil company, Canadian Petrofina, Ltd. Much of the new plant will be of integrated combination design, eliminating considerable intermediate storage. It will also be designed with flexibility to handle both Middle East and Venezuelan crudes.

## California Standard Makes F.M. Jayne a Vice-Pres.

F. M. Jayne has been elected a vice-president of Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco. Mr. Jayne, secretary of the company's executive committee, joined California Standard as a clerk at the Richmond, Calif., refinery in 1934. He was with the Petroleum Administration for War in Washington, D. C., in World War II. After holding several positions of increasing importance in the manufacturing department of California Standard, Mr. Jayne was appointed assistant comptroller in 1947 and two years later was made secretary of the executive committee.

## Socony-Vacuum Elects Le Fevre Asst. Treas.

Paul H. LeFevre has been elected an assistant treasurer of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., New York. Mr. LeFevre joined the company in 1928 as a member of the foreign accounting staff. Later he served in the comptroller's department and in positions with Socony-Vacuum operations in South America. In 1952 he was named treasurer and comptroller of Socony-Vacuum Overseas Supply Company.

## Pure Oil Chooses Milligan

Pure Oil Company, Chicago, has elected Robert L. Milligan president to succeed L. S. Wescoat, who has become chairman of the executive committee, and has named J. Porter Langfitt, senior vice-president, an executive vice-president. Mr. Milligan formerly was executive vice-president of Pure Oil. He joined the company in 1929 and was elected treasurer in 1947. Two years later he became a vice-president.

### *Trade Briefs*

**Schering Corporation's** western division will occupy a new San Leandro, Calif., branch office and warehouse in July.

**Tide Water Associated Oil** Company, New York, has named John Paviluk sales representative for the company's export department in Rio de Janiero, Brazil.

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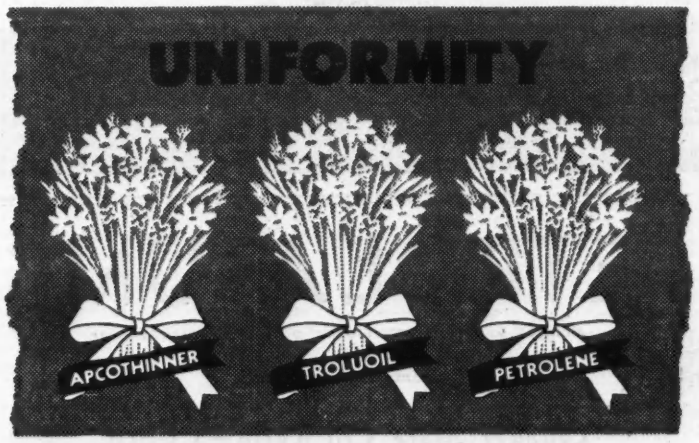


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## Socony Picks Earl Beck As Gen'l Purchasing Agent

Earl W. Beck, assistant general purchasing agent for Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., has been named as the company's general purchasing agent. He succeeds Joseph R. Taylor, who has retired under the company's annuity plan after thirty-six years of service. In his new post, Mr. Beck will have general supervision of all foreign and domestic purchasing operations for Socony-Vacuum and its affiliated companies.

Mr. Beck joined General Petroleum Corporation, Socony-Vacuum's affiliate on the west coast, in 1923. He became manager of purchases for that company in 1937 and in 1946 came to Socony-Vacuum's New York headquarters as assistant general purchasing agent.

## Mines Bureau Publishes Its Liquid Fuels Report

The annual report of the Bureau of Mines research on synthetic liquid fuels from coal and oil shale during 1953 was made public last week by Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay.

Treating coal and oil shale in separate columns, the report described in detail last year's scientific and technologic work on these raw materials. It included discussions of final operations in the coal-to-oil plants at Louisiana, Mo., and in underground gasification of coal at Gorgas, Ala. These activities were discontinued in June, 1953.

Synthetic liquid fuels research last year emphasized fundamental laboratory and pilot plant studies to improve known processes and develop new ones. Work on coal was conducted at Bruceton, Pa., and Morgantown, W. Va., and on oil shale at Rifle, Colo., and at Laramie, Wyo.

## *CSC Department Head*

Frank E. Maple has been appointed general manager of the industrial chemicals sales department of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, succeeding W. Ward Jackson, who has been made a CSC vice-president (OPD, 5/3/54). Mr. Maple was previously general sales manager for industrial chemicals. He joined CSC in 1936 and since that time has occupied posts in research, production and sales.

## Nat'l Drug, Canada, Appoints

National Drug & Chemical Company of Canada, Ltd., has named G. E. Griffiths president and G. A. Slemin vice-president. Mr. Griffiths succeeds Cyril H. Lander, who has retired due to reasons of health.


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# Industrial Organic Chemicals

The continued shortage of crude glycerine resulted in firmer prices for soaplye and saponification material. Otherwise prices of organics were relatively stable. Several markets which had demonstrated price weakness earlier in the year now were in a firmer position due to a steady volume of business and a little more optimism. There was still ample room for improvement from many directions, but general activity was not rated too bad.

Price shading in acetone appears to have been stopped by the reduction to an 8 cent tankcar level. Demand has remained steady. Producers reported a little improvement in the alcohol picture. The low price curently being offered was felt to be a stimulant to buying interest. The pickup in orders in the past week or so, could not be tied to any particular outlet, but was felt to be a fairly general condition from every direction. There was still ample production capacity to handle all anticipated needs.

A shortage of crude fusel oil has resulted in tight supplies for refined amyl alcohol, isoamyl alcohol and their acetates. Synthetic amyl acetate production was moving as fast as it could be made to fill the gap, but there was still a heavy call for fermentation material. Prices on n-butyl, sec-butyl, and tert-butyl alcohols have held steady. Demand for butyl alcohol was good. Diethylcarbonate and diethyl oxalate moved in a small but steady volume at firm prices.

Among the amines, di- and trimethylamines and isopropylamine ran at a steady pace. All of current production was moving, but more business could be handled. MEK and MIBK both moved very well to lacquer solvent use. Ethyl acetate also moved at a fair pace to a steady demand. Most of current methanol output moved readily. A steady volume was going to anti freeze packers. Prices held firm at previous quotations.

**Acetic Acid**—Total production of this acid by producers of natural and synthetic material was 28,804,467 pounds in February, compared with 38,979,483 pounds in January, according to the Tariff Commission. A breakdown of the figures indicates that 1,632,000 pounds of natural acid were produced in February and 1,570,000 pounds in January; while February production of synthetic was 27,172,467 pounds, against 37,409,483 pounds in January.

**Acetic Anhydride**—February output was 47,822,946 pounds, as against 51,862,699 pounds produced in January, information from the Tariff Commission relates.

**Acetone**—Producers generally felt that prices were firm at the newly established listings, 8c., 10c. and 11c. per pound for tankcars, carlots, and l.c.l. quantities, respectively. Whatever shading there had been seems to have disappeared and producers reported there was no pressure for any lower price.

The general volume of sales was considered fairly good. Production was moving at a steady pace. Ample supplies were available to take care of current needs. Facilities for making acetone were capable of turning out a larger volume than current consumption required.

Production of acetone in February totaled 33,392,545 pounds, compared with January output of 36,921,803 pounds, according to information received from the Tariff Commission.

**Alcohol** — Most sources reported pretty good business activity for ethyl. Stocks were considered ample, but not too heavy for the market. Production facilities were capable of handling a much larger demand than there was. Several sources reported that the market was looking a little better in the past week or so. Demand was increasing from just about every direction. It was felt, the fact that alcohol was now a low-priced chemical, helped a lot. Then too, a general increase in business activity seemed to be in the wind. No dynamic surge in orders has been noted, but, rather a gradual, moderate improvement. Alcohol was affected by this pickup, as well as end products which are enjoying a seasonal demand.

Figures on production, withdrawals, and stocks released by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division of the Internal Revenue Service, pertaining to ethyl, completely denatured, and specially denatured alcohol during March 1954, compared with March 1953, are as follows:—

**Production**

| | Gallons 1954 | 1953 |
|---|---|---|
| †Ethyl | 32,593,701 | 46,851,227 |
| *Completely denatured | 46,982 | 44,082 |
| *Specially denatured | 18,129,239 | 30,154,824 |

**Withdrawals**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| †Ethyl, tax paid | 978,333 | 2,171,052 |
| tax free | 34,069,319 | 61,262,466 |
| *Completely denatured | 46,049 | 45,234 |
| *Specially denatured | 17,160,104 | 25,124,162 |

**Stocks**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| †Ethyl | 46,976,421 | 64,237,631 |
| *Completely denatured | 15,880 | 17,517 |
| *Specially denatured | 7,620,917 | 14,891,210 |

*Wine gallons. †Proof gallons.

According to the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, materials used in industrial alcohol plants in February, 1954, and February, 1953, were as follows:—

| | Pounds 1954 | 1953 |
|---|---|---|
| Corn and corn products | 7,549,307 | 313,237 |
| Rye and rye products | 8,618 | ..... |
| Malt and malt products | 24,976 | 174,390 |
| Wheat and wheat products | ..... | 3,091,427 |
| Sorghum grain and sorghum grain products | ..... | ..... |
| Other grain | ..... | ..... |
| Total grain | 7,582,901 | 3,579,054 |
| Ethylene gas | 10,697,308 | 12,471,473 |
| Other materials | 4 | 81,009 |

| | Wine gallons 1954 | 1953 |
|---|---|---|
| Molasses | 4,952,691 | 20,130,274 |
| Ethyl sulfate | 17,894,635 | 17,527,497 |
| Sulfite liquors | 21,371,700 | 23,447,600 |
| Other materials | 2,123,808 | 2,864,393 |
| †Products used in redistillation | 3,940,355 | 742,824 |

†Proof gallons.

**Amyl Acetate** — Supplies of fermentation acetate were quite tight due to the shortage of crude fusel oil accompanying reductions in distillation operations. Prices were unchanged. Demand kept whatever fermentation material was available under heavy pressure and moved synthetic output along to take up the slack in overall needs. Production of synthetic material was running full, in considerably heavier volume than natural amyl acetate.

**Amyl Alcohol**—Refined grades were very short due to the lack of crude fusel oil. Some of the narrow range specification refined grades were not available at all, while others, although obtainable, were quite short. Fermentation amyl acetate and isoamyl acetate were both very tight for the same reason as the alcohol isomers. When they had any material, a source related, they were rationing it out to consumers. No real change was anticipated in the situation as long as distillation operations were so low.

**Butyl Alcohol**—The market for n-butyl held firmly to previously established listings, as did other grades. Reductions for plasticizers have not brought schedules for the alcohols down and were not expected to do so. The amount of butyl in the phthalate plasticizers did not warrant a reduction for these alcohols, it was said. Current butanol sales were relatively good. Supplies were ample enough for present buying levels.

**Carbon Tetrachloride**—February production of the material totaled 16,578,918 pounds, whereas January output had been 17,793,457 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission's figures.

**Diethyl Carbonate**—A normal balance between supply and demand has been maintained in this market. Although the volume of sales is not normally large, producers felt that a satisfactory amount moved at a steady pace, keeping prices firm and unchanged.

**Diethyl Oxalate**—General business activity for this item was considered small, compared with other materials. However, buying interest has been steady and the

This market reports on industrial aliphatic organic chemicals. Reports on industrial aromatic organics may be found in the coal chemicals market, while reports on fine and rare organic chemicals appear in the drugs, fine chemicals, botanicals market.

### *Price Trends*

**Advanced**

Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification 88%, 1c. per lb.
soaplye, 80%, 1c. per lb.

**Reduced**

None

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month |
|---|---|---|
| 132.29 | 132.28 | 132.54 |

*(For Current Prices see page 9)*

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*


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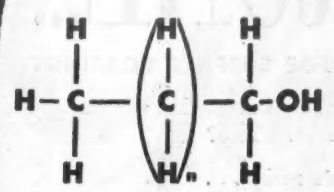

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volume of movement at present was said to be normal. Prices were firm at current levels. Ample stocks were available to take care of consumer requirements.

**Dimethylamine**—Steady business prevailed in this market. Producers said that they continued to move all of their output. A little more could be produced, if demand required it. Hence, there were no problems in supplying current consumer requirements without unusual delays in deliveries. Prices held steady and unchanged.

**Ethanolamines** — February output of mono-, di-, and tri-ethanolamines amounted to 4,811,987 pounds, compared with 3,980,198 pounds turned out in January, statistics from the Tariff Commission indicate.

**Ethyl Acetate**—Producers stated that the market for this ester remained fair. A steady call from lacquers, where it is used as a solvent in industrial finishes, has kept production moving at a regular rate. It was felt that there was still room for improvement from that direction. Price schedules were firm at quotations established previously. Ample supplies were available to accommodate consumer needs.

**Ethyl Acetoacetate** — The normal call from intermediates for this chemical has been maintained. The amount of activity for dyestuffs and pigments, which are derived from its intermediate use, has not been too high because of an overall lack of strong activity in textiles. However, there was some seasonal pickup for dyestuff intermediates and resulting demand from this direction was expected to hold up, at least. Prices have held steady at previously established listings.

**Ethylene Glycol**—Production of this polyol in February amounted to 39,898,558 pounds, while January output was 50,234,257 pounds, figures from the Tariff Commission show.

**Glycerine**—Prices of crude continued to firm up due to short supplies in general. Imports have dropped off. Domestic production, due to lower tallow soap operations, has not been up to former levels. Current quotations for crude 80 percent soaplye were at 19c. nominally. However, some trading has been reported at 20c. per pound. Based on the 19c. price, saponification, 88 percent would be 21c., it was reported. Suppliers stated that there was not very much material around to be bought at these prices. World-wide buying interest was responsible for firming up market conditions. The defense build-up in western Europe was accounting for good movement of crude there.

There have been no changes for refined glycerine, sources said. And, none were anticipated. A rather steady demand for refined grades has held up from cellophane and pharmaceuticals. Buying interest from synthetic resins was picking up with spring activity in the resin industry. Producers of refined material reported better demand from that direction this month. There has been no reaction in consumer purchases to the potential defense needs created by the Indo-China situation. It was added that buyers were less reactive to the constant series of political changes in situations and positions which might be reflected in supplies of many materials.

**Hexylene Glycol**—No changes were noted in the market for this polyol. Sales have held to a steady rate in the past few months. Use as a replacement brake fluid normally holds to a fairly even pace, but does depend somewhat upon the number of cars on the road. Another outlet for sulfonated glycols, which took a steady amount of hexylene glycol, was in machine cutting operations, where the mate-


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rial is used as a cutting oil to cool the tool and the stock. Sales have been at a normal pace for this end-use. Price schedules were steady and firm for the glycol.

**Isopropylamine**—Producers were selling all of current output. However, demand was not so strong that more business could not be handled without any difficulties. Suppliers generally looked at the market as being a steady one. Prices were firm and showed no tendency towards changing.

**Methanol**—There were no significant changes in this market. Producers said that they were moving most of their current production without any difficulty. Producers could use more business. Production capacity was large enough to take care of greater volume than there was, but sales were considered reasonably good. Antifreeze packers have started packaging for the next season and a steady volume of methanol went to that outlet.

Price quotations have remained firm at formerly established schedules. It was said that there had been some talk of lower quotations on occasion, but investigation of the facts did not turn up anything lower than the 32c. tankcar price. It was also said that there had been some softness noted in the market for recovered solvent; that is, solvent recovered after its use in some other production process.

Synthetic methanol production in February totaled 80,097,125 pounds, as against 82,729,697 pounds turned out in January, according to figures released by the Tariff Commission. February output of natural material was not available, January production having been 1,088,960 pounds.

**Methyl Ethyl Ketone**—A good level of activity has been maintained in this market. General solvent demand was fairly good, it was said. However, there was still room for more improvement and a greater sales volume, trade sources added. Movement was equally good for lacquers, petroleum refining and vinyls, the most material going to lacquers. No price revisions have come about and none were anticipated.

**Methyl Isobutyl Ketone**—Producers said that activity for MIBK has held up very well. A fair volume moved at a steady pace for medium boiling lacquer solvent use. Supplies were adequate to take care of all anticipated consumption requirements. Prices held firm at previously established quotations.

**Trimethylamine**—A steady demand persisted for this amine. Sales were not heavy, but satisfactory. The material was moving fast enough to prevent stocks from building up. Producers could still satisfy a larger consumption volume. Current quotations were firm at previously established schedules. No revisions were anticipated at this time.

## World Health Assembly Delegates Are Designated

President Eisenhower has designated the following delegates and alternate delegates of the United States to the seventh World Health Assembly which began meetings May 4 in Geneva, Switzerland, and which are to continue until May 22:—

Delegates—Dr. Chester S. Keefer, special assistant to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (health and medical affairs); Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, and Dr. Harold M. Erickson, state health officer of Oregon.

Alternate delegates—Dr. Frederick J. Brady, international health representative, division of international health, PHS; and Howard B. Calderwood, specialist in international organization, office of United Nations economic and social affairs, Department of State.

Dr. Keefer will serve as chairman of the delegation.

## Trichloroethylene Marketed In Tank Trucks by duPont

Delivery of trichloroethylene in tank truck quantities will be offered to customers in major consuming areas throughout the country beginning today, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., announced last week.

Tank truck deliveries will be in two quantities—26,000 pounds minimum and 12,000 pounds minimum. The former will carry a price below that for existing truckload or carload drum deliveries. For smaller tank truck deliveries of 12,000 pounds minimum, the price will be substantially lower than now charged for less than truckload quantities.

## American Potash Appoints

American Potash & Chemicals Corporation, Los Angeles, has appointed Kenneth W Montfort district sales manager for the agricultural chemicals department of the Eston Chemical Division. Mr. Montfort will direct sales in the company's northwest district.

## Cyanamid Names Three To Organic Unit Posts

The organic chemicals division of American Cyanamid Company, New York, has appointed Linton A. Fluck manager of the textile resin department in Bound Brook, N. J., and has named Dr. Theodore F. Cooke assistant to the department manager and Philip B. Roth manager of its application laboratory.

Mr. Fluck, formerly assistant manager of the textile resin department, has been with Cyanamid since 1939. Dr. Cooke, who has been with the company since 1940, was formerly manager of the textile resin laboratory. Mr. Roth, a four-year employee of the company, was previously a group leader.

## Matheson Coleman & Bell Division Names Doe & Ingalls Representative

The Matheson Coleman & Bell Division of Matheson Company, East Rutherford, N. J., has appointed Doe & Ingalls, Inc., Everett, Mass., to represent the Matheson Coleman & Bell line of fine reagents, organic and inorganic chemicals, biological stains, solutions and indicators in the New England states.

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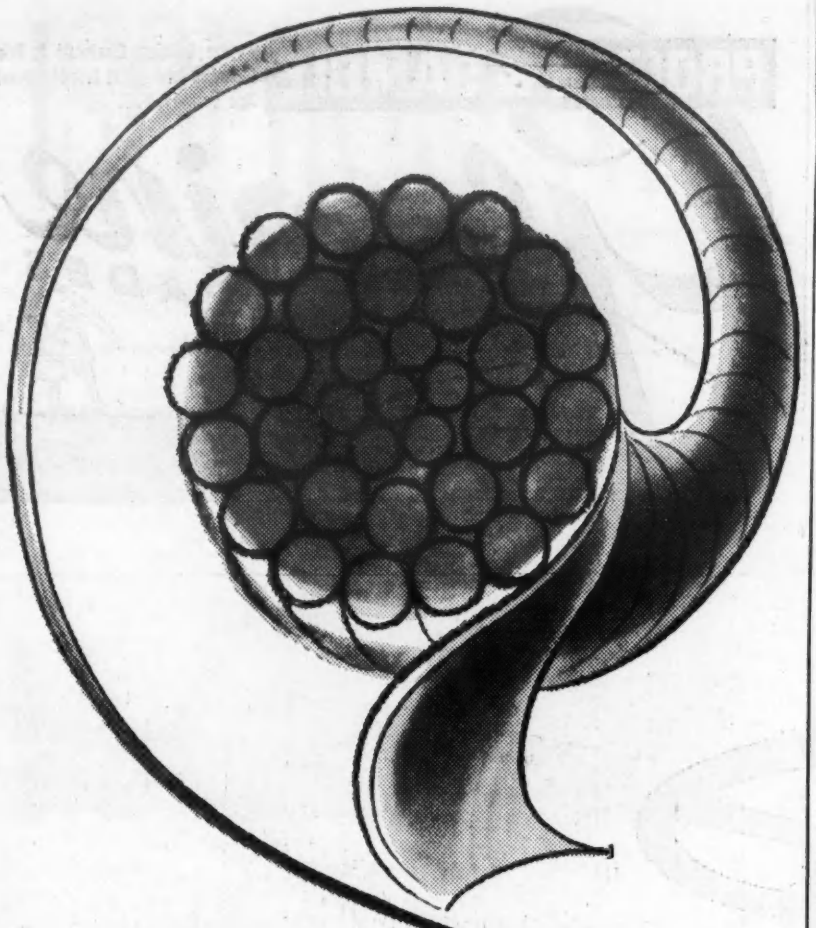

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# Coal Chemicals

There were no significant changes in the market for coal chemicals last week. Prices were all steady and firm at previous quotations. Demand for most items was not substantially stronger, but there have been slight, scattered increases in sales among various basic and intermediate materials.

A considerably firmer picture was presented for benzol in recent weeks. General demand for benzol has picked up from synthetic phenol production, insecticides and styrene. At the same time, overall output of aromatics is down due to coking cutbacks. A strong market for export of benzol also existed. The toluol picture bounced back and forth between surplus and shortage. Supplies were generally tight in the east and long further west. Government buying this month was negligible. But, potential military needs looked higher as the Indo-China situation developed. Toluol for export was in a firmer position in recent weeks. Xylol was in tight supply due to a good demand. At the same time, production was low.

Tar acid business was still generally good. There was steady movement of cresol and cresylic acid. o-Cresol was a bit slow. Natural phenol moved well, along with tar acid demand. There was not much carryover from a good sales period last month into May for technical grades. USP material has been showing a gradual increase as phenolic resins and adhesives became more active. Ample phenol was still available. Demand for refined pyridine ranged from moderately slow to fair. Crude naphthalene was firmer. Phthalic anhydride held up but could still be improved. Maleic moved at a fair pace to a well sustained buying interest.

Operations in the steel industry were scheduled to be at 67.3 percent of capacity or an index rating of 99.9 (1947-49=100), according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This was equivalent to 1,604,000 tons, compared with the previous week's output of 1,637,000 tons, 1,622,000 tons one month ago, and 2,259,000 tons one year ago.

## Basic Products

**Benzol**—A considerably firmer picture was presented in this market by producers in recent weeks. Demand from several different outlets has picked up, while actual light oil production has been at a low level with reduced steel operations. In addition to a spurt in domestic demand, suppliers report a good export market for benzol. Prices were firm at former levels.

Total production of specification and industrial grades of benzol in February was 19,667,167 gallons, whereas total output in January had been 22,066,000 gallons, according to Tariff Commission figures.

A breakdown of the totals indicates that cokeoven operators produced 11,988,339 gallons in February and 13,,691,493 gallons in January. Tar distillation production in February amounted to 1,570,478 gallons, while January production from this source was 1,740,602 pounds. Petroleum operators produced 6.108,350 gallons in February and 6,633,905 gallons in January.

**Coaltar**—Supplies of crude were a bit tight due to reduced coking operations and a good demand for roofing pitch. Although cutbacks have resulted in a really tight situation in a few instances, it was pointed out, there were other places where the situation was not quite so tight. Inventories held by several sources were working, but they also prevented any serious shortage at this time, it was said.

### Production Estimate

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending May 9, was as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ammonia liquid, $NH_3$ | lbs. | 750,232 |
| Ammonium sulfate | lbs. | 27,117,324 |
| Benzol | gals. | 2,593,831 |
| Coaltar | gals. | 11,897,324 |
| Creosote oil | gals. | 664,535 |
| Naphthalene, crude | lbs. | 1,832,431 |
| Pyridine, refined | lbs. | 19,293 |
| Toluol | gals. | 510,192 |
| Xylol | gals. | 136,123 |

### Price Trends

**Advanced**
None

**Reduced**
None

**Comparative Price Indexes**
(100—1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | May 8, 1953 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 114.56 | 114.56 | 114.56 | 113.71 |

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Prices of resale material were unchanged from previous listings.

**Creosote**—Producers reported that demand for this material was spotty. Some sources have noted a little pickup so far. However, others said that the change has not been very much. Drastically reduced earnings for the railroads in the first quarter held spending to minimum requirements. A brighter note was seen in the fact that several roads report a pickup of freight tonnage in May. Creosoting operations were expected to buildup as railroad budgets loosen up and maintenance operations are stepped up. A good stock of material was on hand to take care of the demand.

The New Zealand Government Stores Board, Wellington, is inviting bids until June 16 for the supply of creosote for delivery to the New Zealand Forest Service during the period January 1, 1955, to December 31, 1959. An estimated 650,000 gallons will be required annually throughout this period.

Copies of the specification are available for review on loan from the Commercial Intelligence Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., or the Office of the Commercial Counsellor, New Zealand Embassy, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington 6, D. C.

**Cresols**—Sales have held up relatively well at a pace consistent with the past few months. One source stated that April had been a fairly good sales period for tar acids in general.

A sustained demand for tricresyl phosphate has kept m-p-cresol moving. Buying interest for fractions used in cresylic resins has held up too. No cresol price changes were reported or anticipated. Supplies were adequate for most general needs. Activity for o-cresol was still fairly slow.

**Cresylic Acid**—Demand for domestic and imported acid has remained unchanged. Coaltar producers sold a steady volume for cresylic resins. Interest from other consuming outlets has not changed. Prices were firm at previously established listings. Supplies were sufficient for current consumption requirements.

Importers said that there was a steady market for ADF cresylic. Quantities coming in were uniform, but they were not substantial. The 75c. per gallon price for large quantities still was in effect.

**Naphthalene**—Domestic sources indicated that the market for crude material was firming up. Reduced coking operations have cut production so that the balance between output and demand is a lot closer. However, there was no shortage of 78-degree naphthalene and none was anticipated. Extractions could be increased to handle a greater call if it developed.

Imported crude naphthalene was still firm at the range of 4½c. to 4¾c. per pound. Reduced steel operations and a sustained demand for phthalic anhydride in Europe contributed to the firmer tone there.

Calls from phthalic anhydride here have been steady at a relatively good pace. Nevertheless, producers had ample material to cover all needs and generally felt that business could be a little better for phthalic. Reflecting back into basic materials, it was seen that there was room for more activity from that direction. Domestic producers said that they have not been moving as much refined naphthalene as when the synthetic rubber plants were running, but a fair volume went at a steady rate for b-naphthol and other naphthalene derived chemicals.

February production of crude naphthalene from all sources totaled 24,415,161 pounds, compared with January output of 21,781,158 pounds, Tariff Commission figures relate. Tar distillers turned out 17,235,075 pounds of the February total and 13,975,293 pounds (revised) of the January sum. Cokeoven operations in February yielded 7,180,086 pounds, and 7,805,865 pounds of crude in January. Tar distillers produced 5,756,026 pounds, partly estimated, in February and 6,522,147 pounds in January.

**Phenol**—A slightly improved demand

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

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KOPPERS Coal Chemicals


for natural material and a gradual improvement for synthetic phenol have been noted and activity seemed to be holding up at nearly the same pace. One source stated that it had a fairly good sales month in April for natural phenol, but added that it has not looked like there was much carryover into this month so far.

**Pyridine**—Individual producer's ratings of activity in the market varied slightly; however the differences were only in degrees of sales volume. None found demand more than they could cope with. All found supplies were adequate for present consumption rates. One or two sources reported a relatively fair demand in recent weeks, while some other sources said buying had been moderately slow.

It was pointed out that recovery operations now used by consumers have reduced overall consumption and new uses would have to come in to fill the gap. As an example, a 100,000-pound user of refined pyridine used to take 25 percent of the volume in annual replacements. Now, with recovery equipment installed, they take only 5 percent, it was said. This is a reduction of 80 percent of the consumption volume of the example given. Other outlets have retrogressed along similar lines over the past six or seven months. Nonetheless, the picture is not entirely bleak now. One source said April sales were better than the previous six months. Another producer said demand was fair and has been relatively even ever since February. New end-uses for 2-degree material were being investigated, which may turn out to be good market outlets for the versatile tar base.

**Toluol**—The basic picture of this market was unchanged last week. Producers reported that toluol was short of overall needs for the paint lacquer and varnish trade in the east, and a surplus of material existed further west. What coaltar producers could not supply to the east, petroleum operators could. Hence, there was no acute scarcity of toluol in the overall market. Reduced coking operations have cutback production far enough to leave a gap between picked up buying interest and supply in that area. Some trade sources felt that part of the present buying interest has come about as a result of consumers holding off purchases until they were forced to buy for current operations. Other producers added that consumers were not buying for inventories because they had been waiting to see if the price would break.

With regard to prices, several suppliers said that schedules were firm at present levels. There continued to be competition through freight equalization and rivalry between coaltar and petroleum derived toluol. However, the export market has firmed up a bit, offering an outlet for some surplus material without weakening the domestic price structure.

A firmer tone was also seen in the potentiality for a full scale pickup in nitration operations to meet the situation which has developed in Indo-China. Heavy government buying again could quickly revert the entire market into a tight supply position particularly with the present lower production rate, it was felt.

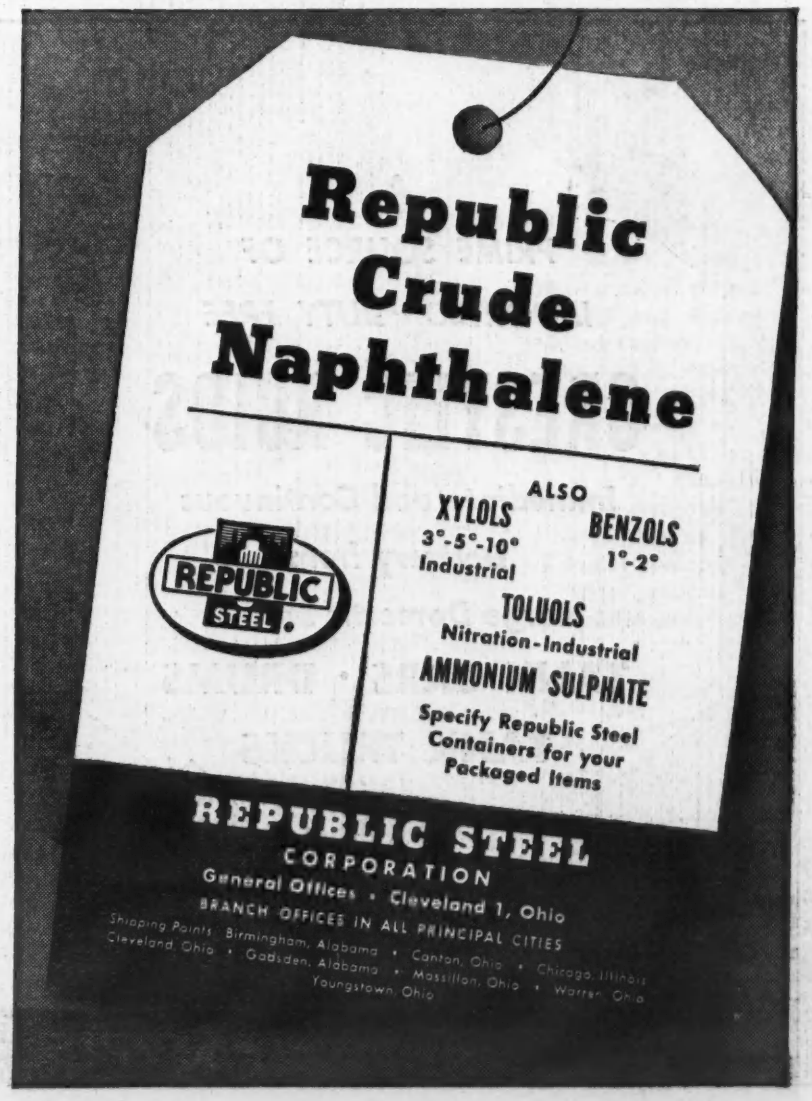
**Xylol**—A good demand for this aromatic has persisted. Producers moved output right out to fill orders. The number of calls for xylol have been running a little ahead of present output. Reduced light oil production due to lower cokeoven operations in recent months has contributed a large part to the tighter supply position of the market. Prices were firm and unchanged at previous quotations.

## Intermediates

**Maleic Anhydride**—The market showed a fairly active demand. Producers were moving a relatively good volume of maleic to demand from synthetic resins and polyesters. Prices were firm and unchanged. Supplies were ample for consumption.

**Phthalic Anhydride**—Producers generally reported buying interest for phthalic has held up reasonably well. It was said that demand from a couple of directions was not as strong as it might be. Demand from plasticizers was not holding up as well as might be expected. Buying from alkyds varied according to the end-use. In general, activity from industrial finishes, such as in automobile and refrigerator production, was a little slower. Then, buying from smaller users, who utilize alkyds in the "Do it yourself" type paints, has been quite good. Overall phthalic demand averaged out at a good level; but producers could take more business.

**Styrene**—Production of the monomer in government and privately owned plants combined totaled 57,467,097 pounds in February, compared with 54,040,169 pounds produced in January, according to Tariff Commission figures.

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## Koppers Fills Four Posts In Engineering, Construction

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced the filling of four posts in its engineering and construction division, headed by the appointment of H. A. Denny as vice-president and assistant general manager.

Also named to new posts were:—A. B. Fisher, jr., a divisional vice-president, who will be general superintendent of construction; George P. Wilson, who will be production manager, and Richard W. Vollmer, who will assume the responsibilities of manager of the chemical and gas department of the engineering and construction division.

## Wyandotte Cuts 'Pluronics'

Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., has announced an immediate price reduction in the price of all "Pluronics," its non-ionic surface active agent. The reduction is approximately 5 cents per pound in carload quantities and 3½ cents per pound in less than carload quantities. Improved production facilities, decreased raw material costs and increased acceptance of the "Pluronics" were said to be largely responsible for the price reduction.

### Carbide Adds to S. Charleston Staff

Recent additions to the staff of the coal research group of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company at South Charleston, W. Va., a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, include Drs. Henry Edward Fritz, Robert M. Manyik, Kenneth D. Williamson and Werner C. von Dohlen.

### *Trade Briefs*

**Upjohn Company,** Kalamazoo, Mich., has appointed Kurt F. Stern to its research staff.

**Magnus, Mabee & Reynard** executives recently entertained their vice-president, Joseph Baird Magnus, at a luncheon marking his fifty-eighth birthday.

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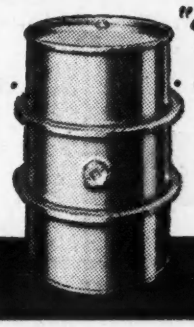
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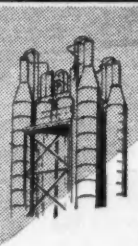
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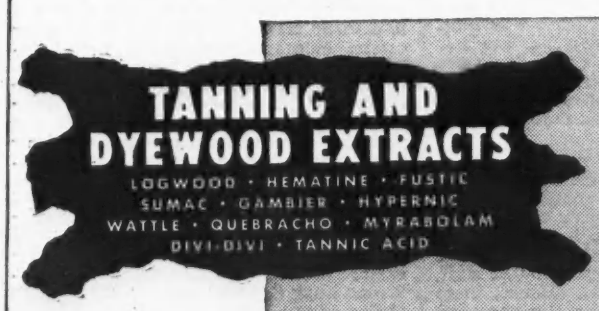
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# Textile and Leather Chemicals

While consuming demand for textile and leather chemicals lacked snap last week, the market remained on a steady basis. Withdrawals against contracts however, continued to move in good volume. Quotations were without change for the entire list.

Production of potato starch was still limited by the high cost of potatoes. Stocks at mills were not heavy and closely held by grinders in Maine and Idaho. Buying interest has subsided, following active business placed in April for prompt and later delivery. The tapioca market in Brazil was easier. Sizable lots of old crop flour was offered for prompt shipment at price concessions with importers showing little interest. Offers of new crop flour continued scarce, but the lower cost of old crop flour was expected to be reflected in new crop. Java and Siamese flours on spot were quotably unchanged and steady, and several cents lower than Brazilian flour replacements.

Cotton consumption in many countries to date is running at a significantly higher rate than a year ago, according to the International Cotton Advisory Committee. It is estimated that for the world as a whole, consumption should reach an all-time record of more than 34,000,000 bales. Part of this increase has been due to steady expansion of cotton textile production in the U.S.S.R., China and eastern Europe. Excluding these countries, aggregate cotton consumption is expected to increase by some 700,000 bales to 26,600,000 bales or approximately the same level as in the boom 1950-51 season. In contrast to other textile producing countries, the United States and Canada are presently going through a period of contraction in textiles, although some improvement recently has been noted in Canada.

### *Price Trends*

**Advanced**
None

**Reduced**
None

**Comparative Price Indexes**
(100—1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | May 8, 1953 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 95.64 | 95.64 | 95.63 | 101.17 |

*(For Current Prices see page 9)*

## Chemicals

**Bichromates**—Conditions in this market remained steady. Good demand was noted against current contracts. Light volume of new business was reported for spot delivery. All grades were maintained at former levels.

**Sodium Hydrosulfite**—Buying interest was fairly active for actual needs. Quotations were unchanged and steady.

## Sizing Materials

**Albumin Blood**—Buying interest was more active for prompt delivery. Trading was reported fair. Prices were maintained at 65c. to 90c. per pound, depending upon quantity. Stocks were ample for immediate shipment.

**Corn Dextrin**—Demand was spotty, chiefly for prompt needs. Prices were maintained for all grades. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.69; dark, $8.79, and white, $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more.

**Corn Starch**—Steady demand was reported for delivery against contracts. New business was confined to actual needs. Pearl was held at $7.14 per 100 pounds, carlots, New York delivery, and powder $7.25, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply declined 2,677,000 bushels to 19,671,000 bushels for the week ended April 30, compared with 27,035,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

**Egg Albumin**—Prices leveled off and were steady. Business was less active, with consumers taking smaller quantities for immediate delivery. Flake was unchanged at $1.69 to $1.73 per pound, according to seller and quantity. Technical also was unchanged at 93c. to 96c. per pound, as to seller.

Liquid egg production during March totaled 92,959,000 pounds, compared with 66,853,000 pounds in March last year and the 1948-52 average of 87,771,000 pounds, according to the Crop Reporting Board. The quantities used for drying, freezing and immediate consumption were all larger than a year ago.

Dried egg (egg solids) output totaled 3,140,000 pounds compared with 2,120,000 pounds in March last year and the average production of 6,176,000 pounds. March production consisted of 239,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 1,217,000 pounds of dried albumen and 1,684,000 pounds of dried yolk. Production during March last year consisted of 244,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 539,000 pounds of dried albumen and 1,337,000 pounds of dried yolk. 28,000,000 pounds.

**Egg Yolk**—Market remained steady at the recent advance. Trading was reported light, chiefly for actual needs. Stocks on spot were held at $1.12 to $1.14 per pound, depending upon seller and quantity. Yolk production in March amounted to 1,684,000 pounds, against 1,337,000 pounds during the same month last year.

**Potato Starch**—Market remained unchanged and steady, despite slow trading. Deliveries against contracts, however, continued in good request. Production in Maine was limited and maintained at 6¼c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills. Idaho market also was firm at the recent advance. Carlots were held at 6.30c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, with 50c. absorption by sellers for delivery to eastern points. Stocks on spot moved in small lots, at prices ranging from 7¾c. to 8¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity.

**Sago Flour** — Business continued restricted to small lots for immediate requirements. Interest in replacement from producing centers was reported quiet. Raw was quoted at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, and refined, 8¾c. to 9c. per pound, according to quality. Interest in replacements were slow. Prompt shipments were quoted at 6¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock.

**Tapioca Flour**—Offers of old crop flour for shipment from Brazil were freer, with buying interest light. Shipments of A flour were quoted at 9¾c. to 10c. per pound, exdock, carlots. Offers of new crop were still scarce, but increased offers of old crop were expected to affect prices of new crop. Spot stocks of Brazilian flour were unchanged and nominal at 13c. to 14½c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Java grades were unchanged. AAA was quoted at 7¼c. to 7¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity and AA ¼c. less. Top grade of Siamese was held at 7½c. to 7¾c. per pound, same basis.

## Tanning Materials

**Chestnut Extract**—Consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Prices were unchanged and steady. Liquid 25 percent tannin was quoted at 4¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works; 5.10c. per pound, barrels, carlots, and 5.43c. barrels, less carlots, powdered, 10.92c. per pound, bags, carlots, and 11.65c., bags, less carlots, same basis.

**Cutch**—Market remained steady at 8½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, for prompt shipment. Buying interest was reported fair.

**Mangrove Bark**—Shipments were quotably unchanged. Buyers showed a fair interest for nearby shipment. African bark was quoted at $69 per ton exdock; Ecuadorian, $55 per ton, and Colombian, $58 to $59 per ton, same basis.

**Myrobalans** — Trading lacked volume, as tanners absorbed small lots for immediate shipment. Assorted JI's were quoted at $47 to $48 per ton exdock; crushed JI's $62 to $63, and ordinary $43 to $44 per ton, same basis. Solid extract was held at 7½c. per pound, exdock.

**Quebracho Extract**—This market was unchanged and steady. Business was light, and restricted to nearby shipment. Prices were well held. Solid ordinary was held at 11 31/64c. and clarified 12 3/16c. per pound, ex-dock, plus duty.

**Valonia**—Offers for shipment continued liberal at former levels. Demand was slow. Beards were quoted at $65 per ton, ex-dock, and cups, $49 to $50 per ton, same basis. Extract ranged from 9c. to 9¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, as to quality.

**Wattle**—Buying interest was confined to immediate shipment. Trading was light. Prices were maintained at former levels. Fair average bark was quoted at $98 per ton, and merchantable, $94 per ton, ex-dock. South and East African extracts 60 percent tannin, were offered at 10c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*


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# Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals

The long awaited price rise in mercury salts occurred last week. The increase, which affected both major and minor salts was the result of the continued spiral in quicksilver prices which has brought the metal to its highest price peak in the postwar era. Aminophylline and theophylline were both advanced 50c. per pound late last week, reflecting the short supply situation in raw materials.

Mercuric chloride (corrosive sublimate) was advanced 50c. per pound while mercurous chloride (calomel) was upped 55c. Red mercuric oxide was increased 55c. per pound as was yellow mercuric oxide, USP grade. White precipitate (mercury-ammonium chloride) was advanced 75c. per pound. Mercury cyanide was advanced 50c. and mercuric iodide, red, 50c.

In the flurry of mercurial price advances last week, it was noted that the recent drop in crude iodine prices had not, as yet, been reflected in the major, or for that matter, minor iodine salts. There were some reports that the iodides would not be reduced since the decline in crude iodine was not enough to warrant a reduction in the salts. In the present fiercely competitive market, however, it did not appear likely that producers would fail to pass on any cut in crude prices in the form of reduced iodine salt prices.

Demand for seasonal items such as tartaric, citric, and benzoic acids was reported to be moving at good levels. Supplies were ample for current inquiry although there might be some temporary shortages as a result of inability to keep up with heavy surges of consumer demand, it was said. Prices were steady and it appeared likely that current schedules would continue unchanged during the coming months.

Antibiotics continued to move at a brisk rate. Supplies were ample for demand and production capacity was adequate to meet any reasonable increase in demand, it was said. The diversity of uses for antibiotics has increased with such new potential uses as the treatment of diseased plants, in which application some success has already been had, it was said.

## *Price Trends*

**Advanced**

Aminophylline, USP, 50c. per lb.
Calomel, 55c. per lb.
Mercuric chloride, NF, 50c. per lb.
Cyanide, 50c. per lb.
Iodide, 50c. per lb.
Oxide, red, NF, 55c. per lb.
yellow, USP, 55c. per lb.
Theophylline, 50c. per lb.
White precipitate, 75c. per lb.

**Reduced**

None

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | May 8, 1953 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 71.90 | 71.84 | 71.91 | 74.19 |

*(For Current Prices see page 9)*

**Acetanilide**—Demand for USP acetanilide continued at routine levels. Overall consumption of the USP material has been generally limited to a few consumers who still use it in their analgesic formulations. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and the producer was reported to be in a position to meet all expected requirements for the drug.

The Tariff Commission reported that production of USP and technical acetanilide combined amounted to 400,400 pounds during February compared to 247,313 pounds turned out in January.

**Acetylsalicylic Acid**—Demand for acetylsalicylic acid was reported to be moving at generally satisfactory levels for the season. Consumption of aspirin usually declines during the warm weather months since the incidence of sickness from colds and related ills decrease substantially in that period. Prices on aspirin were reported to be holding unchanged with no indication as to whether any change might be in line in the immediate future, at any rate.

The Tariff Commission reports that production of acetylsalicylic acid amounted to 1,212,959 pounds (partly estimated) in February compared to 1,104,849 pounds in January this year.

**Aminophylline** — Prices were advanced 50c. per pound last week on USP aminophylline. The current schedule was $3.55 per pound in 100 pound drum lots. The increase reportedly resulted from the growing shortage of raw material.

**Antibiotics**—Demand for antibiotics continues to move at generally good levels. Supplies were adequate to meet consumer requirements and were expected to continue. The price structure in antibiotics has been extremely stable over the past year and there was no indication that this situation would not continue in the immediate future, at any rate.

Uses for the antibiotics, other than in the pharmaceutical field, continued to become more diversified. One of the most recent uses for certain antibiotics has been illustrated in the treatment of certain tree diseases. Although, a good deal more research must be done in this direction, the potential was said to be enormous. Also of fast growing importance was the use of antibiotics in animal feed supplements where they are reportedly factors in growth.

The Tariff Commission reported that production of dihydrostreptomycin amounted to 14,934,706 grams in February compared to 10,693,555 grams during January, 1954. Production of penicillin and salts (bulk material only) amounted to 30,394,590,000,000 Oxford units in February compared to 31,930,240,000,000 Oxford units in January. Production of streptomycin in February totaled 3,889,349 grams compared to 3,183,804 grams in January.

**Calomel**—An advance of 55c. per pound on this item was effected last week by major producers. The increase was not unexpected in view of the continued spiraling of mercury metal costs which have reached a level considerably over the peak attained after the Korean debacle started in 1950.

**Hesperidin**—A substance derived from a material occurring in citrus fruit peel may have possibilities for increasing the power and prolonging the effect of certain vaccines, it was reported last week. The substance is a phosphorus-containing compound based on hesperidin—a material found in citrus fruit peel.

It has been employed in laboratory tests, in conjunction with vaccines against typhoid fever, whooping cough and one form of influenza, there were reportedly indications it enhanced the effect of the vaccines from the standpoints of potency and of duration of immunizing power.

**Iodides** — As of late last week, there were no price changes noted among the iodine salts. The price of crude iodine was reduced 15c. per pound in the preceding week and reductions in iodine compounds usually follow such declines in the raw material price.

**Mercurials** — The price schedule on mercury chloride was advanced 50c. per pound last week, as a result of the continued rise in quicksilver prices. Mercurial manufacturers had withstood the pressure of higher mercury replacement costs as long as possible but the inventory position of some manufacturers apparently had reached the point where price increases were indicated, it was said.

Mercuric oxide, red, NF, and mercuric oxide, yellow, USP, were advanced 55c. per pound respectively. The former was now pegged at $4.92 in 100 pound drum lots, and the latter, at $5.19, for the same quantity. Other mercurials advanced included white precipitate which was boosted 75c. to $5.75 and mercury cyandide, which was advanced 50c. Mercury iodide, red and yellow, was advanced 50c. per pound.

**Molasses**—Seasonal decline in feed molasses demand continued with prices generally unchanged during the week ending May 4, 1954. Slow to moderate demand prevails for East coast and Gulf area while West coast demand was moderate to good. Price for cane blackstrap at New Orleans now 10½c.-11c. per gallon. East East coast blackstrap prices remained unchanged with Albany at 12½c. per gallon. Demand for citrus and hydrol molasses continued good at most points with market conditions unchanged from last week. Citrus molasses prices are $10 to $15 per ton at Florida points. Hydrol supplies continue limited at all production points.

**Milk Powder**—Terminal markets were reported unsettled. Demand was irregular with offerings liberal and generally in excess of needs. Volume of purchases by the Credit Commodity Corporation increased tending to aid in stabilizing the market. Purchases by the CCC from April 22 to 28, inclusive, included 12,897,731 pounds of spray process at 15c. and 2,175,078 pounds at 13¼c.

March production of total nonfat dry

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

Alkalies

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milk solids was the highest for the month in 20 years of record, the Agricultural Marketing Service reports. Manufacturers' stocks on March 31 were slightly lower than a month earlier as manufacturers sold large quantities to the Government in order to obtain the higher price which prevailed prior to April 1.

Production of total nonfat dry milk solids during March is estimated at 131,650,000 pounds, a gain of 18 percent from a year earlier and 88 percent from the 1948-52 March average. Cumulative production for the first three months of 1954 totaled 337,300,000 pounds, a gain of 25 percent from the same period in 1953. Spray-dried nonfat milk solids production, at 103,900,000 pounds, was the highest March output in 12 years of record, up 20 percent from a year earlier and 110 percent from the 5-year March average. Production for the first quarter of 1953 totaled 272,400,000 pounds, a gain of 25 percent from the same quarter of 1953. March roller-dried nonfat milk solids production equaled 27,750,000 pounds, the highest for the month since 1945, a gain of 14 percent from a year earlier and 36 percent from the 1948-52 March average. Totaling 64,900,000 pounds for the first three months of 1954, production was 24 percent higher than in the same period of 1953.

**Sulfur Drugs**—Demand for the sulfur drugs was reported to be moving at seasonally fair levels. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and prices remained unchanged.

The Tariff Commission reports that production of sulfur drugs (bulk material only) amounted to 311,362 pounds in February compared to 274,659 pounds produced in January, 1954.

**Theophylline**—The price schedule on domestically produced thephylline was advanced 50c. per pound last week. The new price was $3.65 for the USP anhydrous and hydrous grades. The increase was the first price change noted since last year.

## Botanicals

First lots of this year's collections of certain botanicals were noted to be coming into collection stations. Included in this group, to date, were aletris, blood and gelsemium roots as well as blackhaw root bark.

The spot supply situation of the latter was said to have been improved by the influx of new material. Although too early to predict the size of this year's collections, dealers generally were optimistic in light of an anticipated improvement in the amount of labor available for gathering operations.

The markets abroad continued generally firm last week on gum arabic, karaya and tragacanth. Spot buying, on the other hand, was generally conceded to be slow, with consumers evincing little interest regarding conditions abroad. Karaya gum was noted to be still advancing at origin, it was said.

**Aletris Root**—The supply position on this botanical was reported to have improved due to the availability of newly dug root. Prices were steady and inquiry was fair, on the whole.

**Balm of Gilead Buds**—Spot supplies were reported to be ample to accommodate consumer needs. Prices ranged from $1.35 to $1.45 per pound. Inquiry was routine for this time of year.

**Elder Flowers**—There were no changes reported in this item. Spot prices ranged from 35c. to 40c. for bright elder flowers.

**Gelsemium Root**—Spot prices ranged from 28c. to 30c. per pound. First lots of this year's collections were reported to be coming into collection stations. It was considered too early, however, to estimate what amount will be gathered this year, it was said.

**Hellebore Root**—Supplies were ample for current inquiry and expected to continue. Spot prices ranged from 55c. to 65c. per pound.

**Ipecac Root**—The market at origin was reported to be firm. Gathering of the root has been curtailed, in some instances, due to shortage of cheap labor in gathering areas. Collection agents have not been overly successful in competing with the wages offered workers in other jobs in those areas. The mining and petroleum industries have absorbed a good deal of the cheap labor, it was said. Spot prices on ipecac root were firm with the whole root pegged at $6.50 to $6.75 and the powdered root, 50c. higher.

**Peppermint Leaves**—A 90-hectare zone planted to peppermint along the Orbigo River in Leon Province, Spain, described as the only peppermint farm in the country, produced 2,500 metric tons of dried leaves in 1953, which upon distillation yielded 5,000 kilograms of peppermint oil (1 hectare = 2,471 acres; 1 kilogram

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= 2.2046 pounds). Cultivation was begun in 1951 with 8 hectares and increased to 15 in 1952.

Spain's normal consumption of oil is estimated at 6,000 to 7,000 kilograms. A possible increase in production area could produce sufficient oil not only for Spain but for export.

The entire output is said to have been put under contract by a Leon dealer in essential oils and medicinal and industrial plants. A pharmaceutical firm in Barcelona reportedly has been buying the plant's entire production for its own use.

The dealer-distiller is said to be seeking to export both peppermint leaves and peppermint oil to the United States.

Until World War II, Spain had practically no commercial peppermint production, and imported the oil from Italy and the United Kingdom. Small experimental plantings had been promoted by the Spanish Ministry of Agriculture along the banks of the Torio River, also in Leon Province, between 1945 and 1949, but these plantings have disappeared.

**Pleurisy Root**—The demand for this root was reported to be unchanged from the preceding week. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and expected to continue. Prices ranged from 45c. to 50c. per pound.

**St. John's Bread**—Supplies were reported adequate for consumer demand. Spot prices ranged from 13c. to 15c.

## *Plant Food Convention*

—*Continued from page 5*

Roger Fleming, secretary-treasurer, American Farm Bureau Federation; Wesley Hardenbergh, president, American Meat Institute; Herschel D. Newsom, master, the National Grange; Roderick Turnbull, editor, *Weekly Star Farmer*, and Robert Wall, president, National Vocation Agricultural Teachers Association.

**Benson to Speak**

The speakers on June 12 will be:—Rep. Charles B. Hoeven, chairman, house agriculture subcommittee on fertilizer and farm machinery; Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, and Dr. Earl O. Heady, professor of agricultural economics in the agricultural economics and rural sociology department of Iowa State College. The council's annual business meeting will follow with reports from the credential and nominating committees, followed by the election of eight new members of the board of directors.

An after-dinner reception, sponsored by Southwest Potash Corporation, on June 11 and a hospitality hour, courtesy of Potash Company of America, on June 12, will be features of the convention. The convention will be brought to a close at the annual banquet with an address by Dr. Paul D. Sanders, editor of *The Southern Planter*.

## *Nickel Conservation Program*

—*Continued from page 3*

national emergency, we are seeking the direct support and aid of the producers and consumers of the principal (nickel and nickel-bearing) products through the medium of task committees.

"The various industries would then be familiarized with the proposed patterns of alloys permitted in a post-attack period and may thus be permitted time to study the processing as well as other problems commonly associated with the handling of new or different alloys from those normally used by a plant."

**To Discuss NAS Recommendations**

Certain conservation measures have been recommended by a National Academy of Sciences advisory board which may further aid nickel-consuming industries in the development of new use patterns. At the request of the Office of Defense Mobilization, BDSA officials have reviewed these recommendations, and will be permitted to discuss unclassified portions of the board's report with the industry task groups and technicians.

Because of the essentiality of nickel it would necessarily receive top distribution priority in event of total mobilization. In this event the diversion of the metal for direct defense and defense-supporting items would, as in past emergencies, upset normal specification requirements. It is expected that, to a great extent, the difficulties created by such a dislocation may be lessened by this advance conservation planning, BDSA said.

## Missouri Drug Group Meets May 12

The Associated Drug and Chemical Industries of Missouri, Inc., will hold a luncheon meeting May 12 in the Lennox hotel and will hear Harry W. Riehl, president and general manager of the Better Business Bureau of St. Louis, speak on "Combatting Advertising Frauds."

## Milk Solids Sale, Purchase Transactions of USDA Told

The Department of Agriculture has announced the sale of approximately 16,000,000 pounds of non-fat dry milk solids to the government of Japan. The department also announced that it had purchased 1,296,648 pounds of non-fat dry milk solids for distribution under Section 32 programs.

The department said that Japan purchased 11,020,000 pounds at 5 cents per pound for use in the Japanese school lunch program and approximately 5,000,000 pounds of animal feed grade dry skim milk at 3 cents per pound to use mainly for dairy cattle and poultry feeding in Japan.

## Bristol Making Tetracyline

Bristol Laboratories Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., has announced that it is manufacturing and marketing the new broad-spectrum antibiotic tetracyline under the trade-name "Polycyline." Bristol's brand of tetracycline was developed independently by the company's research division and is produced through a fermentation method.


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## Eli Lilly & Co. Appoints Two To Public Relations Positions

Roscoe C. Clark has been named special staff associate in the plant communications and public relations division of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Clark will assist John F. Modrall, director of the division, specializing in the civic and community aspects of public relations and handling special related projects. William C. Murphy becomes manager of public relations. He has been with the company since 1949 and has headed Lilly's maintenance and production incentives department for the last year.

## *Insect Control Funds*

*—Continued from page 3*

well as an economic problem," he declared.

"We are presently in a revolutionary period in the pest control field, new products being constantly developed and offered for sale. It is vitally important that products of this sort not be put on the market until their effectiveness and safety have been established. The federal insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide act is intended to see that this is not done.

"We believe that the pesticide regulation section has done an outstanding job in the administration and enforcement of this act with what we consider to be limited funds and personnel. We believe that it is in the interest of farmers, householders and the public generally that sufficient funds be made available for the adequate enforcement of this law."

Referring to the cut in insect detection funds, Mr. Noone noted that although much progress has been made during the last few years in the control of various pests, the economic loss due to insects is still estimated to amount to approximately $4,000,000,000 annually. The ability to forecast future insect outbreaks, he added, is important therefore, because it has the advantage of enabling entomologists to develop the control programs to be employed in advance of infestation, and permits the stockpiling of materials in the areas to be affected.

"For the forecasting service to best serve the growers of this country," he said, "it is necessary that an adequate number of technically trained personnel be available in various parts of the country to observe insect infestation and report them to some central point and that there be a sufficient number of trained personnel there to coordinate the information and issue accurate reports promptly for the guidance of the growers.

"This insect survey and forecasting activity is now serving an important function in protecting our food and fiber crops against naturally occurring insect infestations. It will undoubtedly supply the machinery for the detection, isolation and control of any infestations which an enemy might implant in this country as part of a biological warfare offensive. For reasons given this activity should not be curtailed to any appreciable extent from present levels."

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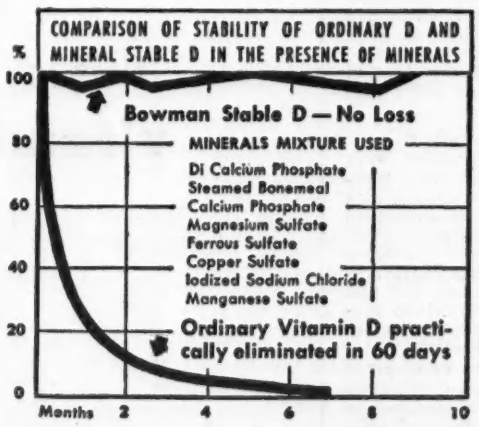


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## FTC Amendment Permits Wider Consent Order Use

The Federal Trade Commission amended its rules of practice last week to permit a more extensive use of consent orders in its litigated cases. The commission said that the amended procedures will reduce expense and delay frequently associated with these cases.

As amended, the consent order rule which becomes effective May 24:—

1. Eliminates the previous requirement that consent settlements contain findings of fact.

2. Permits disposition of a case by consent at any stage of the proceeding. (Formerly consent orders were permissible only prior to the commencement of the taking of evidence.)

3. Allows settlement of a case as to some or all of the issues or as to some or all of the respondents. (Previously the settlement had to dispose of the entire proceeding as to all parties.)

4. Authorizes hearing examiners to accept or reject stipulations containing proposed consent orders with acceptance subject to commission review and with rejection subject to appeal to the commission. (Under the former rule consent settlement proposals were submitted to the hearing examiner who merely transmitted them to the commission with any comment he might care to make.)

## Quebracho Extract Offered On 'As Is' Basis by GSA

The General Services Administration is offering 880,000 pounds of quebracho extract for sale to the highest bidder at a public opening to be held May 12 at 10 a.m. The material is in a "damaged" condition and is being offered on an "as is, where is" basis.

The extract is stored at the Alba Warehouse Company, 1422 North 8th street, Philadelphia, Pa., and can be inspected at anytime between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. through May 11. The material is being offered in two lots of about equal amounts and bidders may bid on either one or both lots. Further information may be obtained from W. Yates, General Services Administration regional office, 7th and D Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. The telephone number is REpublic 7-7500, extension 2801.

## Fisher Appoints McCauley

F. Leonard McCauley has been named production manager of Fisher Scientific Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., and will head all Fisher design, instrument shop, inspection and dispatching units. Before joining Fisher as chief engineer in 1947, Mr. McCauley was production engineer for Schenley Distilleries.

### *Trade Briefs*

**Upjohn Company,** Kalamazoo, Mich., has named Henry Freeman to the patent law department of its legal division.

**General Aniline & Film Corporation,** New York, has named Dr. Hans Beller project director of the manufacturing operations to be constructed at Calvert City, Ky.


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DIETHYL MALONATE
$CH_2(COOC_2H_5)_2$

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Through this improved quality, development of new uses will be aided, and the operation of established processes made more efficient.

An active methylene group in a dicarboxylic acid ester is of particular interest and has been responsible for much of its present use in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, including barbiturates and anti-malarials.

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| purity | 99.0% min. |
| nitrogen | 0.01% max. |
| acidity | 0.1% max. as malonic acid |

TYPICAL REACTIONS

$2CH_2(COOEt)_2 + 3RX \xrightarrow{Na} CHR(COOEt)_2 + CRR(COOEt)_2 + 3HX$
halogen cd. — mono- and di- substituted malonic esters

$CH_2(COOEt)_2 + HC(OR)_3 \xrightarrow{catalyst} ROCH=C(COOEt)_2 + 2C_2H_5OH$
trialkyl orthoformate — alkoxy-methylene malonic ester

$CH_2(COOEt)_2 + RRCO \xrightarrow{catalyst} RRC=C(COOEt)_2 + H_2O$
aldehyde or ketones — disubstituted methylene-malonic ester

$CH_2(COOEt)_2 + NH_2CONH_2 \longrightarrow NHCOCH_2CONHCO + 2C_2H_5OH$
urea — barbituric acid

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AGAR—53 bblr, T M Duche & Sons, Barcelona
10 bls, Interoceanic Commodities Corp, Nagoya
50 bls, First National Pittsburg, Kobe
120 cs, First National Pittsburg, Shimizu
ALOE—300 cs, S B Penick & Co, Aruba
38 crts, London
ALUMINUM SULFATE—114 bgs, Rotterdam
ANILINE DYES—46 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
12 cans, C A Haynes, Hamburg
37 dms, Geigy Co, Bremerhaven
15 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
12 dms, Verona Dyestuffs, Rotterdam
11 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
ANTIMONY REGULUS—14 cks, International Selling Corp, Hamburg
392 cs, Split
ARABIC GUM—750 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
500 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Bank of N Y, Port Sudan
ARGOLS—2,145 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Oran
ARSENIC, METALLIC—69 dms, Overseas Metal & Ore Corp, Gothenburg
WHITE—49 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
BARIUM SULFIDE—5 cs, Picker x-Ray Corp, London
BAYBERRY WAX—40 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Buenaventura
BEESWAX—83 bgs, Reaud Geck Corp, Puerto Barrios
25 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Ciudad Trujillo
38 bgs, Porcella Vicini & Co, Puerto Plata
212 bgs, E Bromund & Co, Valparaiso
133 pkgs, W R Grace & Co, Alexandria
25 bgs, Port Au Prince
49 bgs, Tampico
80 bgs, Havana
BENZOIN GUM—10 cs, George Lueders & Co, Bangkok
BERGAMOT OIL—12 hf cs, George Lueders & Co, Messina
80 hf cs, Messina
BISMUTH—71 bxs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
METAL—45 cs, Manufacturing Trust Co, Split
47 cs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Co, Split
BLANC FIXE—800 bgs, C J Osborn, Rotterdam
BONE—277 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Montevideo
BRUCINE—16 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Glasgow
CAMPHOR OIL—10 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Kobe
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM SEED—361 cs, Wm E Martin, Puerto Barrios
CASEIN—2,733 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Wellington
960 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
1,504 bgs, Wellington
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—200 dms, Jacques Missir, Mangalore
CASSIA—242 bls, Chemical Bank, Rotterdam
165 bls, Irving Trust Co, Rotterdam
24 bls, Borneo Sumatar Trading Co, Rotterdam
966 pkgs, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—11,867 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
669 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Manta
1,030 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Manta
1,300 bgs, Marcell Calvet, Guayaquil
620 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Port de Paix
535 bgs, Chase National Bank, Port Au Prince
378 bgs, Port Au Prince
OIL—300 tons, W L Willner & Co, Rotterdam
300 tons, Recife
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—500 bgs, Chase National Bank, Naples
20 bgs, River Plate Corp, Rijeka
CINNAMON BARK—382 bgs, Rotterdam
LEAF OIL—10 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—28 dms, Volkart Bros, Colombo
10 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Keelung
11 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Colombo
17 dms, Consumers Import Co, Colombo
11 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Colombo
CLOVE—25 bgs, Kemp Day & Co, Marseille
COCONUT OIL—754 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
315 tons, E F Drew & Co, Zamboanga
10 dms, Procter & Gamble, Manila
386 tons, Manila
COD OIL—300 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, St Johns
COPAL GUM—117 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Manila
COPPER CYANIDE—17 dms, Antwerp
CORIANDER SEED—3,923 bgs, Chase National Bank, Antwerp
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Glasgow
CUMIN SEED—182 bgs, H Parker, Genoa
DAMMAR GUM—2 bgs, O G Innes Corp, London
DERRIS ROOT—25 bls, Abidjan
DEXTRIN—433 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Rotterdam
DIANISIDINE—7 dms, Antwerp
DIOXYNAPHTHALINE—27 cks, Bankers Trust Co, Rotterdam
DYES, COALTAR—11 dms, Caldwell & Co, Antwerp
2 cans, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—995 bgs, Rotterdam
ELEMI GUM—95 cs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
EPSOM SALT—1,240 bgs, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
FENUGREEK SEED—111 bgs, A A Herzog Co, Casablanca
OIL FISHLIVER—8 dms, J D Smith Interocean, Yokohama
3 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—119,490 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
102,998 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
104,748 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
201,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
GALLNUTS—73 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Latakia
GELATIN—40 bgs, B Young & Co, London
40 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
83 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
304 bgs, Rotterdam
107 bgs, Antwerp
GINGER—472 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, London
215 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Bangkok
ROOT—169 bgs, Wm E Martin, Kobe
GLUE—206 dms, American Rayon Corp, Bremen
GRAPEFRUIT OIL—11 cs, H Marmorek & Son, Haifa
19 ctns, Marmorek & Son, Haifa
GRAPHITE—600 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bremen
GYPSUM—12,460 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
2,000 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton
HOOF & HORN MEAL—1,061 bgs, Ossa Products Corp, Buenos Aires
IODINE, CRUDE—40 kgs, Bache & Co, Yokohama
100 kgs, International Fertilizer & Chemical Co, Yokohama
IPECAC ROOT—10 bls, Herman Hollander, Santos
IRON OXIDE—660 bgs, Nafton Inc, Hamburg
KAOLIN—80 kgs, E Fougera, London
LACTOSE—100 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, London
600 kgs, Nestle Co, London
90 dms, Rotterdam
LEMON OIL—40 hf cs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Messina
6 hf cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Messina
LIVERMEAL—672 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Napier
448 bgs, National City Bank, Wellington
500 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Auckland
LOCUST BEAN—2,100 bgs, A C Toepfer, Casablanca
GUM—1,000 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Barcelona
400 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Genoa
200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
20 dms, Rotterdam
MAGNESITE—3,600 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Madras
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—50 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Genoa
MANGROVE BARK—405 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Cristobal
MARJORAM LEAVES—100 bls, Louis Furth, Marseille
MENTHOL—73 cs, River Plate Corp, Rio de Janeiro
10 cs, P A Dunkel, Yokohama
MENUKELIVER OIL—8 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
MOLASSES—653,289 gals, Instituto Cubano de Est del Azucar, Sagua La Grande
686,961 gals, Instituto Cubano de Est del Azucar, Caibarien
526,554 gals, Instituto Cubano de Est del Azucar, Havana
600 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONTAN WAX—300 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
102 bgs, Rotterdam
MUSTARD SEED—240 bgs, E J Lang, London
210 bgs, C Gluden, London
50 bgs, J W Beardsley Sons, London
160 bgs, Old Dutch Mustard Co, London
160 bgs, Baker Brand Co, London
100 bgs, Amaren Trading Corp, London
NAPHTHALENE—1,111 bgs, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, Antwerp
NAPHTHOL—2 dms, Verona Dyestuffs, Rotterdam
2 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
NICKEL CHLORIDE—100 bgs, Rotterdam
SULFATE—50 cks, Rotterdam
NICOTINE SULFATE—40 dms, Chase National Bank, Rotterdam
p-NITRO-o-TOLUIDINE—8 dms, General Aniline & Film Corp, Rotterdam
OLIVE OIL—1,000 dms, Smith Weihman Co, Sfax
50 dms, B Filiopone & Co, Sfax
250 dms, Credit Suisse, Seville
10 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
99 dms, A M Corv, Messina
100 dms, National City Bank, Barcelona
50 dms, J Ossolo Co, Pireaus
ORANGE EXTRACT—12 dms, Conakry
PEEL—1,134 bgs, Bank of Montreal, Cap Haitien
253 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Cap Haitien
85 bgs, Meer Corp, Cap Haitien
329 bgs, F D Keller, Alicante
OURICURY WAX—112 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Salvador
171 bgs, Dura Commodities, Salvador
63 bgs, World Commerce Corp, Salvador
250 bgs, Wm H Muller, Rotterdam
PALM KERNEL OIL—149 tons, North American Continental Corp, Hamburg
192 cs, Rotterdamm
PAPRIKA—1,000 bgs, Sopac Transport, Alicante
400 bgs, M A Porazzi & Co, Alicante
200 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante
750 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Alicante
PARSLEY SEED—5 bgs, D W Woodruff & Sons, London
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
500 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
1,500 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
1,500 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
1,500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
6,060 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,000 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
1,000 bls, Gellco Inc, Bremen
1,900 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
650 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
4,500 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,400 bls, Halfmoon Manufacturing & Trading Corp, Rotterdam
950 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
3,200 bls, Lewis International Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Mangalore
80 bgs, M Golodetz, Mangalore
40 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Mangalore
80 bgs, J Berlage, Mangalore
80 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Mangalore
80 bgs, A C Israel, Mangalore
80 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Mangalore
480 bgs, Alleppey
RED—200 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Iskenderun
PETITGRAIN OIL—37 dms, LoCurto & Funk, Buenos Aires
12 dms, Olfactors Inc, Buenos Aires
8 dms, Trubeck Lab, Buenos Aires
1 dm, Fritzsche Bros, Port Au Prince
1 dm, Antoine Chiris, Port Au Prince
1 tin, Ph Chaleyer, Inc, Port Au Prince
1 dm, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM CRUDE—145,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
197,522 bbls, Phillips Petroleum Co, Puerto La Cruz
201,284 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
200,833 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
PHENYLMETHYLPYRAZOLONE—4 dms, General Aniline & Film Corp, Rotterdam
a-PICOLINE—12 dms, James E Fox, London
POLLACKLIVER OIL—713 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
100 dms, C L Huisking & Co, Yokohama
90 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
200 dms, J D Smith Interocean, Yokohama
100 dms, H S Reade, Yokohama
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—1,200 bgs, Chemicolor Trade Corp, Genoa
1,200 bgs, Antwerp
POTASH MURIATE—1,100 tons, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp, Bremen
POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—30 cks, Rotterdam
OCTOMETAPHOSPHATE—60 dms, Terra Chemicals, Inc, Bremen
POTATO STARCH—10 bgs, Dorf International Ltd, Rotterdam
PYROPHYLLITE—20 bgs, Cary Chemical Corp, St Johns
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,110 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
2,107 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—250 btls, Rijeka
QUINCESEED—10 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
ROSEMARY LEAVES—30 bls, Wm E Martin, Marseille
RUTILE SAND—1,989 bgs, Holland Whitehall Inc, Brisbane
SAFFRON—27 bgs, Vera Cruz
SAGE LEAVES—1,000 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Dubrounik
100 bls, Superintendence Co, Dubrounik
100 bls, Superintendence Co, Split
205 bls, Kellys America Ltd, Naples
100 bls, Hamburg
100 bls, Split
SANDALWOOD OIL—9 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Madras
SASSAFRAS OIL—25 dms, Givaudan Corp, Kobe
SEEDLAC—1,000 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
750 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Bangkok
500 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bangkok
500 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Bangkok
250 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Bangkok
700 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bangkok
225 bgs, Unity Import Export Co, Bangkok
400 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
750 bgs, Calcutta
SERPENTINA ROOT—32 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Bombay
SHARKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
8 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
40 dms, Collett-Week-Nibecker, Keelung
SHELLAC—200 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Schwab Bros, Bangkok
600 bgs, London
SOAPBARK—523 bls, S B Penick & Co, San Antonio
SODIUM CHLORATE—989 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
CYANIDE—330 dms, Rotterdam
PERBORATE—500 bgs, Naples
SOLELIVER OIL—5 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
STARCH—2,000 bgs, All Transport Inc, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Rotterdam
TALC—2,286 bgs, National City Bank, Bombay
TANKAGE—549 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Napier
549 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Wellington
TANNIC ACID—87 dms, American Dyewood Co, Glasgow
TAPIOCA FLOUR—500 bgs, American Key Products, Bangkok
800 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Bangkok
500 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Bangkok
TETRAALKYLTHIOPYROPHOSPHATE — 21 cbys, Plant Products Corp, Rotterdam
TETRAHYDRO FURAN—1 can, General Aniline & Film Corp, Rotterdam
THYME LEAVES—30 bls, Wm E Martin, Marseille
TOLU BALSAM—25 cs, Olson Sales Agency, London
o-TOLUIDINE—5 dms, General Aniline & Film Corp, Rotterdam
TUNG OIL—305 tons, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
TURMERIC—88 bgs, National City Bank, Port Au Prince
240 bgs, Chase National Bank, Alleppey
160 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Alleppey
80 bgs, Alleppey
VALONIA BEARDS—1,311 bgs, Bank of N Y, Izmir
CUPS—4,280 bgs, First National Boston, Izmir
EXTRACT—256 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—14 cs, P H Petry, Marseille
POWDER—21 cks, Zink & Trieste, Marseille
VEGEABLE WAX—45 cs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, London
WATTLE BARK—2,754 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
EXTRACT—1,273 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Durban
1,113 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
WHITING—1,600 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
1,600 bgs, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—51 bbls, Emad Corp, Genoa
113 dms, R Whittam Corp, Genoa
78 dms, Genoa
YERBA MATE—100 crts, J Victori & Co, Buenos Aires
ZIRCON SAND—900 bgs, Berkshire Chemicals Inc, Brisbane

### *Baltimore*

ARSENIC, CRUDE—16 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
OLIVE OIL—500 dms, Pompeian Olive Oil Co, Genoa
500 dms, Pompeian Olive Oil Co, Sfax

### *Boston*

HOOFMEAL—594 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires
612 bgs, Assa Products Corp, Buenos Aires

### *Los Angeles*

AGAR—25 cs, Moorhead & Co, Yokohama
ANNATTO SEED—100 bgs, Maritime Trading Co, Puna
BONEMEAL—2,205 bgs, Alexandria
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, W R Grace & Co, Colombo
COCONUT OIL—370 long tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
COPRA—500 long tons, Siain
500 long tons, American Trust Co, Dumaguete
500 long tons, American Trust, Tabaco
CAKE—3,960 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Zamboanga
4,000 bgs, American Trust Co, Cebu
1,200 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Cebu
4,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
7,240 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
2,240 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Manila
3,600 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
MEAL—12,140 bgs, Snow & Co, Manila
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, F & M Importing Co, Marseille
PAPRIKA—200 bgs, Molte Co, Marseille
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Alleppey
RED—223 bgs, M S Cowen Co, Yokohama
WHITE—20 bgs, Catz American Co, Singapore
SESAME SEED—546 bgs, Fouad A Khayat & Co, Marseille

### *Norfolk*

POTASH, MURIATE—650 tons, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp, Bremen
SULFATE—2,800 tons, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp, Bremen

### *Philadelphia*

BONE—609 tons, Credit Suisse, Rosario
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—334 bgs, American Dyewood Co, Marseille
294 bgs, Bordeaux
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, Lisbon
FUEL OIL—75,284 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
GYPSUM—7,085 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
LICORICE ROOT—850 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Antwerp
LOCUST BEAN GUM—400 bgs, Genoa
MOLASSES—2,932,941 gals, Neuvitas
1,681,862 gals, Santiago
1,058,074 gals, Santa Cruz
2,095,261 gals, Fuffadero
MUSTARD SEED—1,000 bgs, R T French Co, Rotterdam
NAPHTHALENE—2,222 bgs, Barrett Division, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, Chemical Bank, Antwerp
OLIVE OIL—175 dms, Seville
PALM OIL—20 cs, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—8,539 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bremen
500 bls, Irving Trust Co, Bremen
5,300 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
4,250 bls, Bremen
PETROLEUM CRUDE—174,766 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
175,558 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
106,922 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
496,781 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
245,288 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
199,852 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
234,149 bbls, The Texas Co, Covenas
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—506 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
547 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
1,963 bgs, Buenos Aires
RAPESEED—1,180 bgs, R T French Co, Antwerp
SILICON CARBIDE—600 bgs, Gothenburg
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—500 bgs, Hamburg
UREA—7,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
VANILLA BEANS—130 cs, Tampico
WHITING—4,800 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
1,200 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Hull
ZIRCON SAND—9,935 bgs, Brisbane
3,569 bgs, Sydney

### *San Francisco*

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—999 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
ARABIC GUM—50 bgs, Liverpool
ASBESTOS FIBER—1,760 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Beira
480 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Lourenco Marques
460 bgs, Lourenco Marques
BONEMEAL—475 tons, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—1,595 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
FORMATE—375 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Glasgow
NITRATE—41,737 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
CARDAMOM SEED—25 cs, Pacific National Bank, San Jose
COPRA—600 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
EPSOM SALT—400 bgs, Mattoon & Co, Bremen
GELATIN—10 cs, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
GINGER—168 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Kingston
36 bgs, B C Ireland, Kingston
HERRINGMEAL—31,800 bgs, Haugesund
OLIVE OIL—100 dms, D F deBernadi & Co, Genoa
50 dms, R Vannucci Co, Genoa
50 dms, Musco & Co, Genoa
25 dms, S Martinelli Olive Oil Co, Genoa
25 dms, G Granucci & Sons, Genoa
25 dms, G Granucci & Sons, Marseille
150 dms, Bank of America, Genoa
50 dms, G Oberti & Sons, Genoa
200 dms, Marseille
PEATMOSS—975 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Hamburg
250 bls, Lastreto Phillips Co, Bremen
250 bls, Transsphere Trading Co, Bremen
250 bls, Bremen
PIMENTO—100 bgs, B C Ireland, Kingston
240 bgs, London
SODIUM BICABONATE—399 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
BICHROMATE—300 bgs, Durban
CYANIDE—100 dms, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
SUNFLWERSEED MEAL — 5,226 bgs, Buenos Aires
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—125 dms, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
TUNG OIL—236 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Corp, Buenos Aires
50 dms, D Hecht & Co, Buenos Aires
UREA—4,760 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
WOOL GREASE—163 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester

## United States Sulphur Seeks Registration of StockOffering

United States Sulphur & Chemical Corporation, Carson City, Nev., has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission seeking registration of 380,000 shares of common stock (1 cent par), to be offered for public sale "as a speculation" at $2 per share. The offering is to be made by Vickers Brothers on a "best efforts" basis, the selling commission to be 35 cents a share.

The company was organized under Nevada law on February 11, 1954, for the purpose of producing refining, selling and exploring for crude sulfur, and has no operating history. James S. Vickers of Jackson Heights, N. Y., is president. The company has outstanding 565,000 common shares, issued to Mr. Vickers for his initial advance of most of the funds required for the initial organization expenses of the company as well as the initial payment of $12,500 on account of the purchase of the lease and option rights to the company's property and the license to use a new process for extracting the elemental sulfur from sulfur-bearing ores. Mr. Vickers subsequently transferred 255,000 shares to certain associates.

The company has entered into an agreement with American Sulphur & Refining Company wherein the latter agreed to sublease to the company the Cove Creek or Sulphurdale properties (in Beaver and Millard Counties, Utah) which it had under lease from the fee owner; and at the same time American granted the company licenses and sub-licenses covering its solvent methods of extracting sulfur and assigned its options to purchase the leased properties.

From the proceeds of the present stock offering, the company proposes first to make the escrow deposits under this agreement in the amount of $250,000 and $161,496 (less the credit of $12,500, or a net of $148,996) and to reimburse American up to the sum of $15,000 for funds and expenses incurred or expended by American for exploration and development work, and then to repay approximately $8,000 of accounts-payable to officers, directors and others for sums aadvanced in the organization of the company. The balance of the funds remaining will be used for working capital purposes including such further exploration in such manner as the management may deem desirable.

### *Trade Briefs*

**Colgate-Palmolive Company,** Jersey City, N. J., has added Raymond H. Berquist as personnel director.

**Dr. Glenn Sonnedecker,** University of Wisconsin School of Pharmacy, has been elected to the International Academy of the History of Pharmacy.

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## New York Paint Technicians Elect Congleton as President

The New York Paint and Varnish Production Club at its thirty-fifth anniversary meeting, held May 6 at the Brass Rail Restaurant, New York, elected John Congleton of Mass & Waldstein Company as its new president. The meeting was also featured by the presentation of the club's annual PaVac awards to distinguished members and a talk on future paint industry trends by James W. Raynolds of the General Electric Company.

Elected with Mr. Congleton were the following:—Vice-president, Irving Flaumenhaft of Lacquer & Chemical Corporation; secretary, Ernest S. Paterno of Technical Color & Chemical Works, and treasurer, Francis J. Rogers of AdCo Chemical Company.

PaVac awards—for distinguished service to the printing ink and paint industries and to the New York club—went to C. A. Aloia, assistant general manager of Sigmund Ullman Division, Sun Chemical Corporation; Carl L. Engelhardt, technical director of Brooklyn Varnish Company, and Louis J. Venuto, research director of Binney & Smith Company.

## Glidden Company Acquires Mound City Paint & Color

Purchase of assets of the Mound City Paint & Color Company of St. Louis, Mo., by the Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, was announced last week by Adrian D. Joyce, Glidden board chairman. Mr. Joyce said the acquisition included all accounts and notes receivable, inventories, raw materials, and finished products, and the sales and distributing staff of Mound City Paint. It will operate as the Mound City Paint & Color Division of the Glidden Company. Mound City paints will be manufactured by the Glidden Company in its plants at St. Louis and New Orleans, La. A warehouse at Dallas, Tex., will continue to serve the wide distribution in that area.

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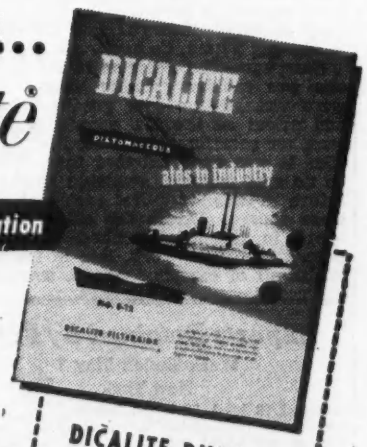


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# Essential Oils, Aromatics, Flavorings

The market in essential oils was quite active last week with price advances being predominant in the list of price changes for the week. The supply situation with regard to the camphoraceous oils continued to worsen. Despite the reported allocation of additional raw material to the camphor oil manufacturers in Japan, there was little likelihood that production therefrom would barely make up contract requirements, it was said. Spot prices reflected the strong trend at origin and camphor sassafrassy was noted to have been advanced 9c. with little spot oil on hand. White oil of camphor was in somewhat freer supply although, here again, spot prices were higher, advancing 5c. Artificial sassafras and ocotea cymbarum oils, also were in tight supply along with the other camphoraceous oils. The former was increased 10c. per pound and the latter, 2c.

Anise oil was advanced 25c. on spot and indications were that the spot supply situation would grow worse with the passage of time as a result of the explosive Far Eastern situation, it was said. The citronella oils continued to strengthen, with spot prices advancing 5c. on both Formosan and Ceylon oils. It was understood that Formosa was oversold on its production for the coming quarter. The supply situation was expected to continue tight.

Cedarwood oil spot prices matched the preceding week's advance of 5c. by a similar increase last week. Dillweed oil prices moved up 30c., as the heavy consuming season approached. Bourbon, geranium oil advanced 50c., on spot, reflecting the extremely strong market at origin. Palmarosa oil, on spot, advanced $1.25 per pound in an effort to reflect the spiraling market at origin. Shipping prices on this item continued to outpace spot prices, it was noted. Petitgrain and sandalwood oils were both higher on spot, with the former increasing 10c., and the latter, 50c. The current political situation in Paraguay was being watched carefully for its effect upon the petitgrain oil market.

Vanilla beans, in flavoring materials, continued very strong. Prices in the primary markets were very firm and the spot market continued to hold unchanged. Among the seeds and spices, the most noteworthy changes were in cinnamon which advanced, and in pepper, which continued to decline, on spot.

## Price Trends

**Advanced**

Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, ¼c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, #2, 4c. per lb.
"0000," 3c. per lb.
Nutmeg, West Indian, ½c. per lb.
Oil, anise, USP, 25c. per lb.
Camphor, sassafrassy, 9c. per lb.
white, 5c. per lb.
Cedarwood, 5c. per lb.
Citronella, Ceylon, 5c. per lb.
Java-type, 5c. per lb.
Dillweed, 30c. per lb.
Geranium, Bourbon, 50c. per lb.
Ocotea cymbarum, 2c. per lb.
Palmarosa, $1.25 per lb.
Petitgrain, 10c. per lb.
Sandalwood, NF, 50c. per lb.
Sassafrassy, artificial, 10c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Salvadorian, natural, ½c. per lb.

**Reduced**

Cardamom seed, decorticated, Alleppey, 10c. per lb.
green, Alleppey, 5c. per lb.
Ceylon, 5c. per lb.
Celery seed, French, 1c. per lb.
Indian, ½c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, 1c. per lb.
Zanzibar, 1c. per lb.
Ginger, African, 1c. per lb.
Oil, peppermint, natural, 10c. per lb.
redistilled, USP, 20c. per lb.
Paprika, Spanish, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Malabar, 3c. per lb.
white, 1c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**
(100=1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | May 8, 1953 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 147.00 | 147.28 | 147.91 | 154.60 |

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

## Essential Oils

**Anise**—Spot prices on this oil advanced 25c. per pound last week in the first price movement in some time. The unsettled situation in the Far east was expected to cause increased instability in this item with the supply situation anticipated as worsening as time goes on. The current range on this oil was from $3 to $3.75 per pound.

**Bergamot**—The market was steady with prices holding about unchanged and supplies reportedly adequate to meet a rather quiet demand. Prices ranged from $10.75 to $13 per pound, on spot.

**Camphor**—The situation in the camphor oils was rapidly growing worse. There were virtually no spot goods to be had and prices on the few remaining lots of camphor sassafrassy advanced 9c. to 35c.-45c. It was expected that there were to be no spot material available in the near future unless supplies are replenished from source. Prices for shipment were heard in the neighborhood of 28c. per pound, c&f, New York, late in the week. White oil of camphor was in more satisfactory supply although the shortage of the other camphor oils boosted spot quotations 5c. to bring quotations up to 31c.-35c.

**Cedarwood**—Spot prices advanced 5c. per pound on cedarwood oil last week. The market was currently 70c. to 85c., depending upon seller. The shortage in cedarwood oil was expected to be relieved in the not too distant future when replacements are brought in.

**Citronella**—Spot prices advanced 5c. on both Ceylon and Java-type citronella oils last week. The current market on the former ranged from 75c. to $1.05 while the latter was quoted at 85c. to $1.15 per pound. Prices for shipment on Formosan citronella oil were heard at 77c. late in the week so there was every indication that spot prices would continue to spiral in coming weeks. It was understood that Formosan producers had reportedly oversold their production for the coming quarter on contract. Little relief could be expected from Guatemala, it was said, since production at that source was reported to be small.

**Dillweed**—The market was showing some strength with the lower end of the spot price range noted to have moved up 30c. The current range was from $4.30 to $5.30 per pound. The market in this item was expected to continue firm in view of the fact that the heavy consuming months are approaching.

**Geranium**—Bourbon Geranium oil was reported to have advanced 50c., on spot. The current range on this oil was from $10.75 to $13. The market at source has exhibited considerable strength following heavy purchases from Russia and other countries. The crop was reportedly one-third under last year's yield and exports in the first quarter of 1954 were noted to have been heavier than those made during the corresponding period last year.

**Lemon**—The spot continued to exhibit firmness. Although the supply situation in California lemon oil was somewhat easier, the overall outlook was for a continued firm price position in view of the fact that the heavy consuming season for this oil is rapidly approaching. The current range on California lemon oil was from $7.10 to $7.50 per pound while Italian lemon oil was pegged at $7 to $9, depending upon quality and seller. It was noted that, of late, there have been fewer detentions on Italian oil by the FDA, as a result of better quality oil with less adulteration of lots coming in.

**Ocotea Cymbarum**—Spot prices continued to advance on this oil last week. The latest increase amounted to 2c. per pound, placing the price range at 90c. to $1.30. The outlook for this item was for a continued short supply situation in view of the tight supply in camphor oils. It was reported that most of the oil due to come out of Brazil has been previously contracted for with next to nothing available for sale on the open market.

**Orange**—The market continued generally weak although the approach of the peak consuming season was expected to firm prices up. Current prices ranged from 64c. to $1.25 per pound on the Californian material.

**Palmarosa**—The market continued very firm at origin with shipping prices noted

## *Imports Detained by FDA*

**Week Ended May 7**

**New York**

Aniseed (2 lots) 76 bags: filthy.
Cassia (31 lots), 3,799 bags: filthy.
Cloves, 100 bags: filthy.
Chillies (2 lots), 539 bags: filthy.
Fenugreek seed, 102 bags: filthy.
Ginger, 198 bags, filthy.
Mace, 7 cases: filthy.
Molle seed, 60 bags: filthy.
Poppy seed, 200 bags: filthy.
Sage, 389 bales: filthy.
Sesame seed (3 lots), 1,527 bags: filthy.
Tumeric (2 lots), 130 bags: moldy.

*For Late Market Developments, See Page* 4

to be keeping ahead of the spot market. Spot prices advancing to cover higher shipping quotations rose $1.25 per pound to $7-$9.

**Patchouli**—The spot market was quiet following a flurry of buying with heavy purchases noted some several weeks ago. The current price range was from $8 to $9.25.

**Peppermint**—Peppermint oil prices remained steady on the whole, despite a decline of 10c. noted last week. Prices ranged from $5.60 to $6. Redistilled oil was off 20c. and was quoted at $5.95 to $7.

**Petitgrain**—Spot prices advanced 10c. per pound last week. The current market ranged from $3 to $3.50. Dealers were anxiously watching current political developments in Paraguay since further terioration of the situation there could possibly interrupt production of petitgrain oil, it was said.

**Sandalwood**—Spot prices on sandalwood oil were up 50c. per pound last week, reflecting the local tight supply situation, it was said. Prices ranged from $9.75 to $11.50 per pound.

**Sassafras** — Spot prices advanced 10c. on artificial sassafras oil last week. The current market ranged from 85c. to $1.10 per pound, although late in the week it was heard that a few drums were still unsold at 80c. Despite a new allocation of raw material by the controlling agency in Japan, it was expected that the supply of camphoraceous oils would continue tight in coming weeks. New production was expected to just about cover contract commitments, it was said.

## Miscellaneous

**Cardamom Seed**—Decorticated, Alleppey cardamom seed declined 10c. per pound, on spot, last week. The decrease put both Aleppey and Guatemalan, decorticated seed at $1.90 per pound. Green Alleppey and Ceylon cardamom were off 5c. per pound with the latest price heard at $1.85. Other qualities continued unchanged.

**Cassia**—Prices continued firm, on spot, for the cassias. Shipping prices were reported to be holding steady. Batavia cuttings edged up fractionally, being quoted at 14¾c. to 15c. Other qualities held unchanged.

**Celery Seed**—Spot quotations on French celery seed declined 1c. to 45c.-47c. Indian seed was off ½c., on spot, being quoted at 18½c.-19c.

**Cinnamon**—Prices on both No. 2 and "0000" grades were advanced substantially last week. The former was quoted at 44c., an increase of 4c. over the preceding week while the latter was advanced 3c. per pound, being heard at 55c.

**Clove**—Madagascar and Zanzibar clove were somewhat easier, on spot, last week. The current quotation on Madagascar was 56c.-57c. and on Zanzibar, 67c.-68c. Both were off 1c. from earlier quotations, it was noted.

**Ginger**—Arrivals have furnished a more diversified supply and served to relieve the tension on the spot. Limited quantities of Japanese, Nigerian and Cochin have supplemented the meager holdings of African and Jamaica. It would not appear however, that the total stocks of all grades are large enough to turn the market, but rather serve to arrest the advance temporarily.

African ginger was quoted at 1c. lower than the preceding week with the current quotation at 26c.-27c.

**Nutmeg**—West Indian nutmeg advanced ½c. per pound, on spot, last week. The current quotation on this quality was 30½c.-31c. East Indian nutmeg was unchanged.

**Paprika**—Spanish paprika was off 1c., on spot. The latest price heard was 37c.-39c.


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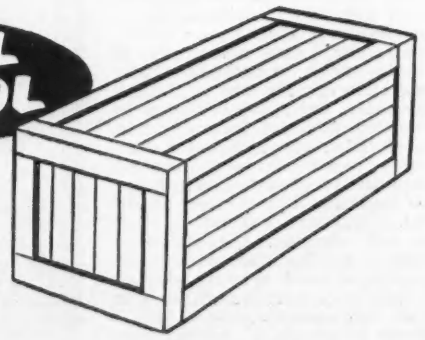

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## *N. J. Zinc Sales Appointee*

John S. Collbran, jr., has been named western district sales manager in the Chicago office of New Jersey Zinc Sales Company, succeeding David P. Brannin, who has retired. Mr. Collbran joined the company as sales representative in the San Francisco, Calif., office in 1945, and in 1949 was transferred to Chicago as assistant district sales manager. He had been assistant western district sales manager since 1952.

## Spain on Way to Satisfying Own Peppermint Oil Needs

Spain is on the way to becoming self-sufficient in peppermint oil and may become an exporter of the product in later years, according to information reaching the Department of Commerce from the American Embassy in Madrid.

In 1951 only eight hectares in an area along the Orbigo River in Leon Province were planted to peppermint, the department was advised. In 1952 the area was increased to fifteen hectares and last year it was increased to ninety hectares. Normal consumption of peppermint oil in Spain is around 6,000 or 7,000 kilograms annually and production last year amounted to 5,000 kilograms. (One kilogram equals approximately 2.205 pounds).

The report to the department stated that a Leon dealer in medicinals and industrial plants and essential oils has the output of the entire Orbigo area under contract and could expand the area this year to 500 hectares to produce upwards of 30,000 kilograms of the oil. It was added that the dealer is presently seeking to export both the peppermint and its oil derivative to the United States.

## *Electrochemists Review*

—*Continued from page 5*

alkaline earth halides. Several methods were concurrently developed to produce the reduced oxides.

Commercially pure titanium metal powder prepared by electrolysis of $K_2TiF_6$ in molten NaCl was the subject of a paper by M. A. Steinberg, S. Carlton, M. E. Sibert and E. Wainer. Conditions of the electrolysis and properties of titanium metal so produced were discussed. The process was reported capable of producing metal of acceptable purity which may be fabricated by standard methods. Material may be produced either as crystalline metal or as coarse thin metal flakes, it was stated.

**Cathodic Disposition of Titanium**

"Anodic Behavior of Titanium in Fused Salt Baths," by M. E. Straumanis and A. W. Schlechten, was the title of a paper which attempted to explain the impossibility of cathodic deposition of titanium in the presence of air by studying the behavior of the cell Ti-fused NaCl or KCl-Pt. The conclusion was reached that in the case of the reverse process, during electrolysis of an alkali salt containing some titanium salt, no titanium ions will be discharged on the cathode in the presence of air, but only the formation of alkali metal oxides will result.

Determining the extent of corrosion of titanium metal in the various molten salts was the objective described by C. B. Gill, M. E. Straumanis and A. W. Schlecten in a paper entitled, "Pyrosol Formation and Corrosion of Titanium in Fused Salts." Experiments carried out in air showed that titanium is strongly attacked by fused salts, such as NaCl, KCl, the mixture of NaCl, LiCl, $CaCl_2$ and a series of other fused salts and mixtures. Analysis of the dark corrosion products accumulated in the salt baths showed that the deposit consisted mainly of metallic titanium in the form of a fine powder.

"Deposition of Titanium Coatings from Pyrosols," a paper by Messrs. Schlechten, Straumanis and Gill, stated that the titanium dispersed in fused salts can be deposited upon other metals, especially on copper and iron. The mechanism of titanium transfer is thought to consist of titanium pyrosol formation and the deposition of the titanium particles upon other metals with the formation of alloys, it was pointed out. A similar behavior was observed with other metals.

In an attempt to explain why water molecules are discharged in lead, platinum and antimony cathodes in acid solutions at current densities above 10-100 ma/cm², H. W. Saltzberg derived an equation relating the surface concentration of the hydronium ions to the current, voltage temperature, heat of absorption of water and the acidity of the solution. Calculations were made on the basis of this equation to indicate at what current density such a sheath would form with resultant hydronium ion depletion and water discharge.

## Buffalo PVLA to Elect Today

The annual election of officers of the Buffalo (N.Y.) Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will be held today in the Sheraton hotel, it was announced by Herbert Johnston, president.

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# Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in oils and fats last week continued light, chiefly for prompt delivery. Edible oils were unsettled by the sharp break in soybeans, but rallied with beans, closing fractionally lower. Soybean oil was in fair demand while other edible grades moved in a hand to mouth manner.

Lower beans were reflected in oilmeals, especially in soybean meal, which dropped about $7 per ton, cottonseed meal $3 per ton and peanut meal, $1 to $3 per ton while linseed meal for immediate shipment was steady, due to sold up production.

Crude coconut oil was lower, but rallied, regaining early losses. Copra was weaker, dropping $10 per ton.

Light trading took place in tallow and greases at unchanged prices for domestic and export delivery. Market was steady and reflected the improved inquiry for export. Lard was down sharply. Oleo oil and oleo stearine also were lower.

Buying interest for drying oils lacked snap. Tung oil held steady, with limited sales at unchanged prices. Oiticica also was dull and featureless and available at former levels. Demand for linseed oil was confined to fill-in needs, while steady improvement was noted for withdrawals against current contracts. Stronger flaxseed improved the tone of the linseed oil market and sellers turned down low bids. Improved demand for safflower raised quotations 1 cent per pound.

Among waxes, crude beeswax was stronger on spot and for shipment, and prices were lifted 1 cent per pound. Japan wax continued to advance and holders of light spot stocks boosted quotations 2 cents per pound. Offers for shipment from Japan were nil. Refined ouricury was scarce and firm. Carnauba was inactive and quotably unchanged. Replacements from Brazil were strong and commanded premiums above stocks on spot.

## Price Trends

**Advanced**

Oil, safflower, 1c. per lb.
Wax, bees, Afr., crude, 1c. per lb.
ref., bleached white, 1c. per lb.

**Reduced**

Copra, $10 per ton.
Cottonseed meal, $3 per ton.
Lard, ½c. per lb.
Oil, corn, crude, ½c. per lb.
ref., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Oleo, 3c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, ½c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $1 to $3 per ton.
Soybean meal, $7 per ton.

**Comparative Price Indexes**
(100=1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | May 8, 1953 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 119.66 | 123.44 | 110.87 | 94.14 |

(For Current Prices see page 9)

## Vegetable Oils

**Castor**—Trading was light and restricted to actual needs. Prices of all grades were without change.

**Coconut** — Crude oil rallied, regaining early losses. Prompt shipment was quoted at 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, May and 13½c. June. The New York market also was steadier at 14½c. tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

**Corn**—Prices were easier and off fractionally. Crude oil was sold at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was easier at 18c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

**Cottonseed**—Market was irregular last week, reflecting sharp fluctuations of soybeans. Trading was moderate and mixed. Nearby oil was practically unchanged while futures scored moderate losses. Refiners absorbed nearby oil also tenders of May oil, which were increased to 41 contracts. Weakness in lard resulted in price declines of about 1 cent pound. Demand for cash oil was reported light and refined salad was slightly off at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Trading in crude cottonseed oil was slow, with the market slightly lower. In the southeast, 14⅛c. nominal, tankcars, f.o.b. mills; Valley 14c. asked and Texas, 13¾c. asked.

The Department of Agriculture last week offered its 360,000,000 pounds of surplus butter for export at world market prices, which ranged from 42c. to 47c. per pound, wholesale. Heretofore the department asked about 60½c. per pound. Up to now, the department held its export price at the same level offered to domestic users.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended May 7 follow:—

| | Sales | Cents per pound—High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 55 | 16.45 | 16.35 | 16.35@16.48 |
| July | 146 | 16.15 | 15.90 | 15.99@16.05 |
| September | 14 | 14.95 | 14.33 | 14.25@14.55 |
| October | 12 | 14.15 | 14.00 | 14.00@14.25 |
| December | 13 | 14.31 | 13.90 | 14.10@14.20 |
| 1955, March | 2 | 14.00 | 13.73 | 14.07@14.20 |

Total sales, 242 contracts.

*Memphis.*—Crude cottonseed oil quoted at 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills and crude soybean oil, 14⅛c. tankcars f.o.b. Decatur. Cottonseed meal was lower at $71 per ton, sacked, Memphis and bulk, $3 less. Cottonseed hulls held at $7 per ton, bulk, Memphis.

**Linseed** — Scarcity of cash flaxseed strengthened the market, which was reflected in linseed oil. Raw oil was unchanged at 14c. pound, tankcars f.o.b. Minneapolis, 14⅜c. warehouse and 15¼c. tankcars, New York basis. Sellers showed less disposition to shade the inside figure. New business was still restricted to fill-in requirements, but steady improvement was noted in the withdrawal of oil against former contracts.

CCC reported last week the sale of 44,800,000 pounds of raw linseed oil at 7c. per pound, bulk, storage point for export to friendly countries. This is the lowest price at which government stocks have been sold to date. Previous sale took place at 7.2c. per pound.

*Minneapolis.*—The linseed oil market remained quiet and only routine fill-in sales were being reported. Shipping instructions against balances were good. Crusher asking price on raw linseed oil, tankcars, bulk, f.o.b., Minneapolis, was 14c. a pound. Warehouse pricing base was 14.3c.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

| | 1953-54 | 1952-53 |
|---|---|---|
| Past week | 6,900,000 | 5,880,000 |
| Since Sept. 1 | 212,280,000 | 239,610,000 |

**Flaxseed**—Market was stronger last week. Trading continued light for spot seed.

*Minneapolis.*—Flaxseed prices were firmer the past week. May flaxseed has been at a premium of 36c. a bushel over July. No. 1 cash seed sold from $3.94 to $4 a bushel, delivered Minneapolis. Action was narrow in the cash market with purchases light on a spot and to-arrive basis. Spot purchases amounted to 3 cars and 4,000 bushels in small lots out of store. To-arrive bookings totaled 7 cars and 13,000 bushels in varied lots from storage. Arrivals of flaxseed for all accounts last week totaled 79 cars as against 108 cars the previous week and 55 cars a year ago. Little was accomplished in the way of seeding flaxseed during the week. Surprising May snows, sleet and freezing temperatures put a damper on field work. At presstime, the Commodity Credit Corporation had not yet made any decision on toll-crushing flaxseed from the 1953 crop. The government is scheduled to take over about 17,000,000 bushels of last year's flaxseed crop under loan defaults. Crushers are expected to negotiate with CCC to crush this seed on a toll basis, store the oil for the government and sell the linseed meal on the open market.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

| | Receipts 1953-54 | Receipts 1952-53 | Shipments 1953-54 | Shipments 1952-53 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Past week | 138,250 | 93,500 | 29,750 | 61,200 |
| Since Sept. 1 | 15,742,150 | 12,445,600 | 3,186,650 | 2,642,150 |

**Oiticica**—Consuming inquiry continued slow. Market was nominal at 17c. to 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were held at 18½c. to 19½c. per pound, as to quantity.

**Olive**—Trading was confined to small lots for actual needs. Stocks on spot were fairly liberal. Edible ranged from $2.20 to $2.25 per gallon, drums, duty paid. Large lots could have shaded this level. Arrivals at New York totaled 1,559 drums last week.

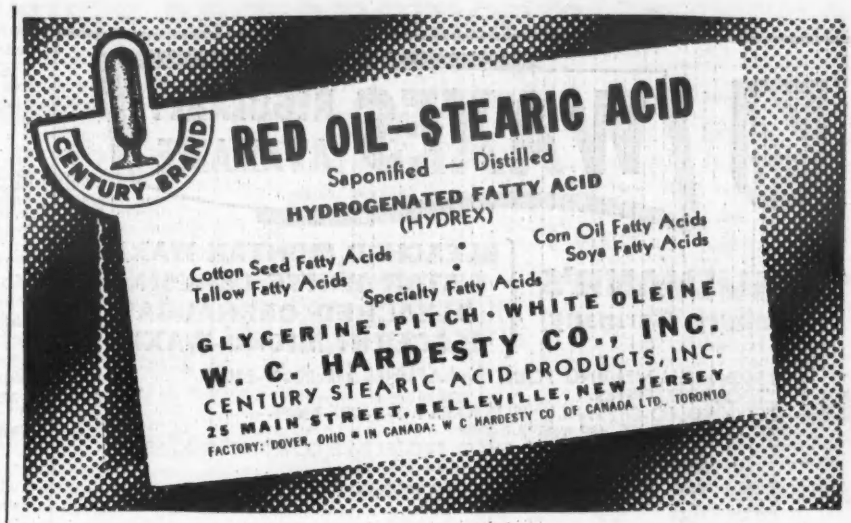
**Palm**—Business was slow. Clarified oil was unchanged at 12.4c. to 12½c. per pound, drums, spot as to quantity. Tankcars were quoted at 11.4c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery.

**Peanut**—Market held steady. Light sales of crude took place at 17⅝c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, with bids raised to 17¾c. Refined oil also was inactive and offered at 21¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

**Rapeseed**—Refined oil was maintained at 17c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Trading was slow.

**Soybean** — Crude was irregular, with sharp fluctuations of beans. Trading was fair. Prices were lower. May was sold at 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Decatur; 13⅞c. June-July and 13⅝c. October-De-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4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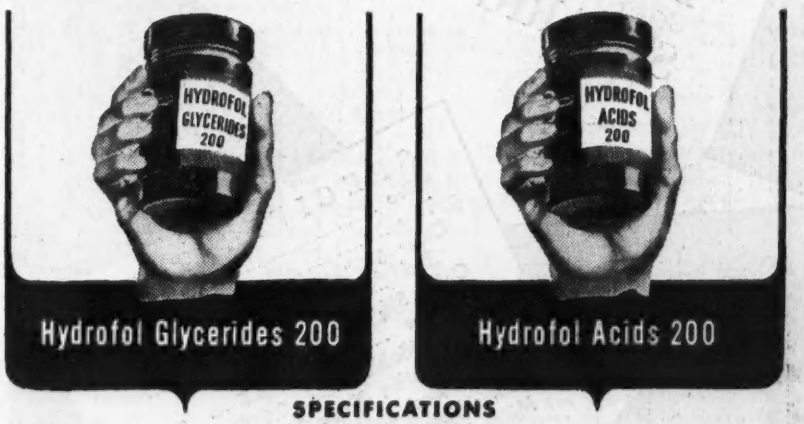


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cember, same basis. Refined salad oil was quiet and offered at 17c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended May 7 follow:—

| | Sales | Cents per pound High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 51 | 14.10 | 14.04 | 14.06S |
| July | 86 | 14.17 | 13.71 | 14.00S |
| September | 21 | 12.75 | 12.25 | 12.44@12.47 |
| October | 4 | 11.60 | 11.10 | 11.44@11.50 |
| December | 8 | 11.35 | 10.82 | 11.04@11.11 |
| 1955, March | 1 | 10.83 | 10.83 | 11.00@11.15 |

Total sales, 158 contracts.

**Tung** — Market remained steady, with light trading at 22¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York for prompt delivery. Lower bids were refused. Drums were unchanged at 23¾c. to 24¼c. per pound, according to quantity. Imports totaled 305 tons at New York from the Argentine last week.

## Miscellaneous

**Castor Beans**—Light trading was reported for shipment. Market was unchanged and steady at $105, per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

| | Pounds Beans | Oil |
|---|---|---|
| Last week | 2,462,850 | 1,200,000 |
| Previous week | | 1,002,000 |
| Corresponding week, 1953 | 1,254,450 | 3,534,000 |
| Total this year | 25,742,750 | 10,632,000 |
| Corresponding period, 1953 | 51,179,100 | 40,192,700 |

**Copra**—Market broke sharply, declining $10 per ton, due to short selling against heavy new crop production. Shipments were quoted at $175 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

## Fats and Greases

**Greases**—Trading was light and spotty. Offerings were maintained at former levels. Export inquiry was fairly active. Yellow was held at 7c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; choice white, not all hog, 9¼c. to 9½c.; all hog, 11¼c.; house, 6¾c. and brown, 5½c., same basis.

**Lard**—Sharp declines featured this market last week. Business was reported light. Cash lard dropped to 18.8c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

**Oleo Oil**—This market was easier and quotations were reduced 3c. per pound. Market was nominal at 19½c. per pound, drums. Oleo stearine also was easy and nominal at 16c. per pound, barrels.

**Tallow**—Market was quiet but steady. Trading was limited for domestic and export account, though inquiry for export was quite active. Offers were held at former levels, with soapers bids ⅛c. less. Bleachable fancy was quoted at 7¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, extra, 7½c.; special, 7¼c. and No. 1, 7⅛c., same basis.

## Fish Oils

**Cod**—Buying interest was quiet. Tanked oil for prompt shipment was merely nomi-

## *Soybean Crush: March*

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during March and February, 1954, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follows:—

**Soybeans**

| | March Tons | February |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts | 438,024 | 640,062 |
| Crushed | 577,567 | 596,175 |
| Stocks at mills | 1,568,901 | 1,703,444 |

**Refined Oil**

| | March Pounds | February |
|---|---|---|
| Produced | 188,570,000 | 186,529,000 |
| Factory and warehouse stocks | 98,466,000 | 95,000,000 |

**Crude Oil**

| | March Pounds | February |
|---|---|---|
| Produced | 213,372,000 | 208,706,000 |
| Stocks at mills | 38,180,000 | 45,639,000 |

**Cake and Meal**

| | March Tons | February |
|---|---|---|
| Produced | 456,660 | 438,734 |
| Stocks at mills | 170,729 | 162,520 |

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nal at 9c. per pound, drums, exdock. Stocks on spot also were inactive and unchanged at 9½c. to 9¾c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

**Refined Fish**—Trading was confined to actual needs. Prices were unchanged. Light pressed oil was offered at 11c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Crude menhaden oil was dull and nominal. New crop oil was offered at 7¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Atlantic and Gulf ports, with no takers.

## Fatty Acids

Consuming demand was restricted to steady withdrawals of materials against former orders. New business was light. Market was quotably unchanged and steady. Oleic and stearic acids reflected the steadiness of tallow. Vegetable oil acids were in fair request and firm with basic oils.

## Cake and Meal

**Cottonseed Meal**—Demand continued fair and a few oil mills have shut down for the season. Meal forty-one percent was lower at $71 per ton sacked Memphis; $75, North Alabama; $80, Georgia; $82, South Carolina and $85 North Carolina mills for immediate through May shipment. Although there is no large quantity offered, there still seems to be ample supplies. The government still owns some stocks of meal that is moving out at a fairly good rate, but it is impossible to tell the exact tonnage yet to be sold.

**Linseed Meal**—Meal for nearby delivery was scarce. Market steady.

*Minneapolis.*—Linseed meal prices held nominally steady as nothing was doing in the nearby market. Resellers had some meal for nearby; otherwise, the market was dull. Extracted linseed meal, 36 percent protein, was quoted around $81 to $81.50 a ton, bulk, nominal, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Old process (expeller) meal was quoted nominally at $86 a ton, bulk. Although there were no takers, June-July positions on new process meal were quoted around $77, bulk. Trade talk was that prices would have to reach $70 or $71 before any interest could be drummed up. Shipments of meal continued at a good rate.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

| | 1953-54 | 1952-53 |
|---|---|---|
| Past week | 9,540,000 | 7,080,000 |
| Since Sept. 1 | 495,190,000 | 422,060,000 |

**Peanut Feed Meal**—Demand continued on a hand-to-mouth basis and prices were easier. Old process forty-five percent was quoted at $94 per ton sacked fob Georgia points and solvent $90 fob South Alabama for immediate through May shipment. Offerings of old process at $94.50 for June shipment did not attract buyers. Last week the government offered peanuts for crushing to produce approximately 500 tons of meal in the southeast.

**Soybean Meal**—Recent breaks in the soybean market, along with only a fair demand for meal caused asking prices to decline sharply. Buyers are still purchasing on a hand-to-mouth basis. Meal held fairly well in the face of the government anonuncement that dried mild solids would be sold as a replacement for high protein feeds. Meal forty-four percent was nominal at $97 to $97.50 per ton bulk Decatur for May shipment and in the Mississippi Valley region at $104 fob shipping points for May-June shipment. Most buyers seem to think that the soybean meal market is too high; but due to limited supply of beans for crushing during the remainder of the season, it is expected

—Continued on page 78

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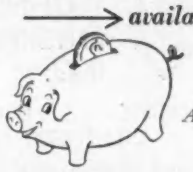

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# Protective Coatings Materials

The protective coatings market was generally quiet last week, one facet of price activity being an increase in the spot price of Argentine casein. It was felt that the advance in spot prices was bought about by heavy foreign interest in Argentine material. The Calcutta and London markets were unusually firm for this time of year, and that situation was reflected in the increase of spot prices for shellac in this country. Natural resins were active in general, with increased domestic demand reported.

Prime pigments were generally without feature. Quietness in the metals markets was at least partially reflected in stable prices for lead, zinc, and copper pigments. The only exception was in the mercury oxide market, where yellow oxide was substantially raised in price following the consistent upward trend established by mercury. Selenium was still scarce, but manufacturers of cadmium reds were still able to get enough to make pigments last week.

The lacquer materials market was unsettled last week as producers reported that there were some instances of shading for dioctyl and di-iso-octyl phthalates. Tricresyl phosphate was also under downward pressure, but several sources believed that it was too soon to judge future price status. Sebacates sold well at recently lowered quotations, although it was believed that inquiry had tapered off from the enthusiasm shown immediately after the reductions.

Among Synthetic Resins, one producer of terpenes reported a soldup position, with demand very strong, particularly from the adhesives industry. Alkyds sold well, but were still subject to keen competition in some areas due to the large number of producers currently in the market. Petroleum hydrocarbons also moved well, wth prices fairly steady. Slicone-alkyd copolymers sold at a good rate in the electrical insulation field. Urea-formaldehydes were about unchanged.

The fillers and inerts market was unruffled by price changes. Consumer demand was about average for the season. Driers and flatters continued without significant change in the market structure, primarily due to the stability of raw materials markets combined with sustained buying interest.

## Price Trends

**Advanced**
Casein, Argentine, 4c. per lb.
Shellac, lemon, No. 1, 3½c. per lb.
No. 2, 3½c. per lb.
Superfine, 2½c. per lb.
TN, 3c. per lb.
Yellow, mercury oxide, 55c. per lb.

**Reduced**
None

**Comparative Price Indexes**
(100=1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | May 8, 1953 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 96.58 | 96.53 | 93.59 | 89.85 |

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

## Prime Pigments

**Cadmium Colors** — Manufacturers pointed out that they were still able to get enough selenium to satisfy consumer demand for cadmium sulfoselenide reds and maroons. It was pointed out, however, that should consumers substantially increase their demand, manufacturers would be hard-pressed to fill needs. The government continued to take the greater portion of selenium production, particularly in the manufacture of rectifiers for use in electronics equipment. Cadmium colors not containing selenium moved at about the same rate as previously, with no appreciable gains reported in buying interest since the first quarter. Prices held without change. The only supply problems encountered were those concerning selenium-containing pigments.

**Carbon Black**—The following figures, in thousands of pounds, indicate production, shipments, stocks, and exports of carbon black, as reported by the Bureau of Mines:—

**Production**

| | Furnace | Contact | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| March, 1954 | 90,391 | 33,063 | 123,454 |
| February, 1954 | 74,975 | 29,119 | 104,094 |
| March, 1953 | 103,236 | 41,286 | 144,522 |

**Shipments**

| | Furnace | Contact | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| March, 1954 | 91,011 | 33,612 | 124,623 |
| February, 1954 | 88,344 | 30,488 | 113,832 |
| March, 1953 | 110,406 | 39,842 | 150,248 |

**Stocks**

| | Furnace | Contact | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| March, 1954 | 163,320 | 231,277 | 394,597 |
| February, 1954 | 163,940 | 231,826 | 395,766 |
| March, 1953 | 117,158 | 241,834 | 358,992 |

**Exports**

| | Furnace | Contact | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| March, 1954 | * | * | * |
| February, 1954 | 14,888 | 16,424 | 31,312 |
| March, 1953 | 12,913 | 16,409 | 29,322 |

*Not available.

**Copper Oxide**—The market picture was about unchanged. Prices held steady. Consuming demand remained featureless. Supplies were available for prompt shipment.

**Iron Blues**—Prices continued without change last week. Some sources reported a general upswing in demand characteristic of the time of year. Others reported that business had not been up to expectations. Opinion was uniform, however, that plentiful supplies were on hand.

**Lead Pigments**—Prices reflected the relatively stable position of the pig lead market, remaining unaltered. Several suppliers reported an increase in the sales of white lead pigment over the last few weeks. However, others took the view that recent advances in white leads had considerably dampened customer enthusiasm. Lead oxides moved at a moderate rate. Buying was featured by requests for prompt shipment to cover immediate needs.

**Lithopone** — Quotations held without change last week. Demand was moderate, having assumed a clearer position after the withdrawal of a major producer from the market. It was felt by many that there would be no increase in buying interest, due to many consumers switching to titanium pigments.

**Organic Pigments**—Many lakes and toners in this category were currently being given active attention by the printing ink industry. Demand from that group was said to have been consistently good ever since the first of the year. One source felt that if business remained at its present levels, pigment manufacturers would have little or nothing to complain about. Paint trade inquiry did not have as marked an effect on these pigments as on others used more frequently during the paint season. Prices held without change. Stocks could be obtained without difficulty.

**Titanium Pigments**—Prices were stable. No one evidenced dissatisfaction last week with the way these pigments were moving. Moreover most sources reported that consumer interest was more active than they had anticipated. Stocks were on hand to fill all incoming orders.

**Ultramarine Blues**—Market picture for these colors was about unchanged. Demand continued chiefly for immediate needs. Stocks were readily available.

**Yellow Mercury Oxide**—Prices advanced 55c. per pound last week due to the currently high mercury metal market.

**Zinc Oxide**—Demand from the rubber industry was good, although some producers felt that interest from that quarter was running somewhat below last year's levels. Prices held without change. The zinc metal market was relatively quiet last week, and zinc oxide quotations in some measure reflected that stability.

## Synthetic Resins

**Alkyds** — Prices continued subject to heavy competition in many areas, although consumers remained active in anticipation of needs for the spring painting season. Most producers reported material moving well, chiefly on a small lot prompt shipment basis. Present production and reserves were able to cover all incoming orders.

**Coumarone-Indenes**—One supplier estimated that his business had increased some 15 percent since December. Prices held without change. Supplies were in balance with current demand.

**Ester Gums** — Prices held without change last week. Demand continued moderate, primarily for actual needs. Stocks were ample.

**Maleics**—Producers appeared satisfied with present levels of demand. Industrial inquiry was said to be holding up very well. Prices were without change.

**Pentaerythritols**—It was felt by some sources that demand for these resins could have been better. As it was, consumers operated close to the vest, calling for moderate amounts and immediate shipment. Quotations for all types were unrevised.

**Petroleum Hydrocarbons** — Sales volumes were holding up to high levels estab-

*For Late Market Developments, See Page* 4

lished in March. Prices were judged fairly steady, as qualification was made for some areas in which there was evidence of competition. Producers had no trouble in manufacturing all that consumers required.

**Silicones**—There were recent price decreases for some types used in laminating. These resins were currently in a healthy position. Recent development in the silicone-alkyd copolymer field showed that wire enamel for use in bare magnet wire windings was going to a better demand than had been anticipated, with added business mainly in the field of auxiliary components. A previous beading problem encountered in the application of the copolymer solution to fine wire appeared to have been overcome by way of increased viscosity, and die application rather than dipping, as was tried before.

The area of electrical application was said to be increasing from an industrial point of view as consumers in that field displayed an improved interest, although it was pointed out that some government business had been lost, owing to recent curtailment of operations. Paint trade sales, particularly in the midwest, were on the basis of slow but sure expansion. Consuming demand from that quarter was said to be expanding at a slow rate.

**Styrenes** — Considerable interest was displayed by consumers last week, although most producers felt that the situation was not unusual for this time of year. Prices were the same as previously.

**Terpenes**—These resins were said to be moving extremely well, with the main call coming from the pressure-sensitive tape industry. One source reported a soldup position. Prices remained steady.

**Urea-Formaldehydes** — Industrial consumption was such that the general tone of the market was firm. Prices were generally stable, with supplies plentiful.

## Lacquer Materials

**Dibutyl Phthalate**—Some producers felt that the market situation had improved since recent reductions in price. However, others were not too pleased with the present state of the market. Demand was not as brisk as expected in some quarters. Pricing was judged to be in a better position than previously, as it was much less subject to competition.

**Dicapryl Phthalate**—Material was said to be moving very well at recently reduced quotations. Unlike some other plasticizers, this one appeared to be in a healthy position.

**Dicyclohexyl Phthalate** — Material was currently offered by one manufacturer at 58¼c. per pound, drums, carlots, f.o.b. works, and 59¼c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

**Diethyl Phthalate**—There appeared to be no inclination on the part of producers to change prices last week. One source reported a satisfactory volume of sales.

**Di-iso-octyl Phthalate**—Heavy competition made itself felt in many instances last week, despite recent reductions in price with a view toward ending such a situation. Material continued listed at 32c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, but reports persisted that some offerings were made at prices well under the present market. It was felt that such cases were relatively few compared to what had been going on prior to the recent downward adjustments. However, most sources were reluctant to predict the future price status of this material.

**Dioctyl Phthalate**—The present market appeared less steady than previously. There were still cases where competition came into play, although material continued listed at 32c. per pound, tankcars, delivered.

**Edible Ester Plasticizers** — Acetyltributyl, acetyltriethyl, and tributyl citrates continued to sell at a steady rate last week, with no price changes reported. Specialized end uses, such as adhesives, anti-foaming agents, and plasticizers, particularly around food products where a non-toxic material is desirable, continued to expand. Manufacturers reported sizable amounts of various edible ester plasticizers moving to consumers. Stocks were plentiful.

**Sebacates**—It was reported that recently lowered prices had stimulated trade. By last week it was felt that such stimulation had worn off to some extent, and that sales had settled down to a good, normal pace. Stocks were readily available.

**Tricresyl Phosphate**—Prices for coaltar and petroleum material continued at 33c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, 35c. per pound, drums, carlots, same basis, and 36c. per pound, less carlots, same basis. Demand for use as a plasticizer was good, although some sources felt that there was room for improvement. The Bureau of Census reports that production of tricresyl phosphate in January totaled 1,092,250 pounds, while February production was 1,846,865 pounds.

## Natural Resins

**Copal Gum**—The market was kept firm by active domestic demand for spot and nearby. Stocks at primary sources were not plentiful, but supplies in this country were adequate enough to meet consumer needs. Foreign demand was considered less a factor in market firmness than previously, as domestic inquiry showed marked improvement. Customers here were coming into the market with greater frequency, buying for immediate needs on a prompt shipment basis.

**Dammar Gum**—Domestic inquiry was brisk for spot and nearby material. Singapore gums continued firm. Primary markets were affected in some cases by tight supplies, while stocks in this country were sufficient to meet the present hand-to-mouth interest.

**Shellac**—The Calcutta and London markets were very firm last week, reflecting the lateness of arrivals of new crop material at primary markets. Opinion in the trade here was that lower prices should come late in the month, but that presently, higher priced old crop material had to be relied upon to fill customer needs.

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*has what it takes to make foolproof exterior paints*

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The experience of many leading paint makers proves this. So do tests at National Lead's Sayville Exposure Station, where many different pigments have been exposed for years.

*One* of these tests "puts the finger on" a paint's ability to be self-cleaning, yet preserve film integrity. This places right at your finger-tips proof that "Dutch Boy" Basic Silicate White Lead "45X" gives you the precise control or balance needed in white House Paints.

"45X" does more than that for exterior paints — much more, other Sayville tests show.

In tinted House Paints, it increases film durability and resistance to color changes.

In Primers, "45X" contributes greater adhesion, plus the water resistance to maintain the paint film's adhesive bond.

In Porch and Floor Enamels, it plasticizes the film, increases abrasion resistance, improves adhesion.

In addition to its adaptability, "45X" is "lead" in its most economical form. You actually use fewer pounds than with other white lead types. That's because the reactive portion of each "45X" pigment particle is concentrated at the surface and, thus, proportionately larger amounts of "lead" are made available.

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**National Lead Company:** New York 6; Atlanta; Buffalo 3; Chicago 80; Cincinnati 3; Cleveland 13; Dallas 2; Philadelphia 25; Pittsburgh 12; St. Louis 1; San Francisco 10; Boston 6 (National Lead Co. of Mass.). In Canada: Canadian Titanium Pigments Ltd., 630 Dorchester Street, W., Montreal.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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It was felt to be an unusual situation for this time of year. Bleached grades of shellac were unaffected by the foreign market, maintaining previously established prices. Supplies were ample enough on spot so that shortages were not feared. Orange grades were increased from 2½c. to 3½c. per pound, being more sensitive toward the Calcutta and London markets.

## Fillers and Inerts

**Barytes**—Consumer interest showed some improvement last week. Plenty was available at unchanged prices.

**Bentonite**—Prices for this material continued without change. South Dakota bentonite was offered at $45 per ton, carlots, mines. Wyoming grade, said to sell in the largest quantity, was offered at 2¼c. per pound, truckloads, ex warehouse, New Jersey. Ton lots were offered at 3c., same basis, and less than ton lots at 3.96c. per pound, same basis.

**Blanc Fixe**—Material was said to be moving as well as could be expected, although sales appeared off according to the corresponding period last year. The printing ink industry manifested fair to moderate interest. Prices held without change.

**Calcium Carbonate**—Chalk and whiting prices continued unchanged. Plenty was on hand to fill customer requirements.

## Miscellaneous Materials

**Casein**—The Argentine market underwent complete reversal of form last week sending prices here to 21c. per pound, duty paid, spot, as to quantity. The sudden rise was brought about by reports of heavy buying by European countries, particularly Italy. One source felt Europe had begun to cover its requirements from the Argentine market due to reports that France had less to offer than was expected. In this country, shipment was offered as high as 20c. per pound at midweek, with sellers unwilling to come into the market. Spot offerings were also limited. Domestic consumers displayed somewhat more interest than previously, although demand was still generally on a hand to mouth basis.

**Linoleates**—This market continued without much feature. Prices held steady and unchanged. Consumption was moderate. Supplies were ample.

**Naphthenates**—These metallic driers moved at a good rate last week. Prices were without revision.

**Stearates**—There was little change in the market situation. Prices held steady, partly reflecting the stable position of stearic acid. Customers could get as much as they needed.

**Tallates**—Tall oil driers continued to move to a specialized demand. Prices were unchanged.

## Naval Stores

**Rosin, Gum**

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

| | Fri. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thur. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Drums— | | | | | |
| K | $7.60 | ... | $7.55 | ... | $7.50 |
| M | ... | ... | 7.53§ | $7.50 | ... |
| N | ... | $7.55 | 7.55 | 7.50 | ... |
| WG | 7.74§ | ... | 7.74 | ... | 7.75 |
| WW | 7.80 | 7.82 | 7.80 | 7.775 | ... |
| Bags— | | | | | |
| G | 7.40 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| I | ... | 7.40 | ... | ... | ... |
| K | 7.395 | 7.40 | ... | 7.48§ | ... |
| M | ... | ... | ... | 7.49§ | ... |
| N | 7.48§ | 7.40§ | ... | ... | ... |
| WG | 7.85 | 7.59 | ... | 7.60 | ... |
| WW | ... | 7.64 | ... | 7.645 | ... |

Tankcars (for week ended April 30)—
WG $7.30, N $7.20, K $7.14§, 1.435*.

Sales, USDA

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,285* | 401* | 809* | 1,224* | 361* |

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l. Friday)
B through M $8.55, N $8.60, WG $8.75, WW $8.90.

**Turpentine, Gum**

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Price | .536§ | .524§ | .523§ | .52 | .525 |
| Sales | 18,000†† | 10,000†† | 18,000†† | 8,000†† | 6,000†† |

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 61c., l.c.l. 73c.

*Drums equivalent. †Tankcars. ¶Gallons. §Average price.

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• MURIATIC
• LACTIC
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**OHOPEX Q-10**

A primary plasticizer for vinyls and other resins comparable to DOP in every way but lower in cost, and in addition imparting improved low temperature flexibility and a very low order of migration. In our laboratory tests OHOPEX Q-10 was one of the least migratory of a wide variety of commercial plasticizers tested.

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Ohopex Q-10 with its lower specific gravity and lower cost, as compared with DOP, is a convenient means of obtaining improved properties in vinyls.

*Send for the Supplement to Our Technical Catalog Concerning OHOPEX Q-10*

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## CCC Announces Offerings To Be Made During May

The Commodity Credit Corporation is offering the following commodities for sale during May:—Nonfat dry milk solids, crude and refined cottonseed oil, raw linseed oil, peanuts, and flaxseed for crushing. Special prices will prevail in the case of sales of these products for export.

Sales will be made at the following prices:—

Nonfat dry milk solids for domestic use—spray process type at 16 cents a pound, roller process at 14.25 cents a pound, prices applying "in store" at location of stocks (to eligible feed mixers for feed use, 4 cents a pound on the west coast and 3½ cents a pound elsewhere); for export use—spray process 11.75 cents a pound, basis port of export, roller process, 10 cents a pound, basis port of export.

Crude cottonseed oil, 14,000,000 pounds, for domestic use—market price but not less than 15 cents per pound prime, Valley basis, f.o.b. tankcars or tankwagons at producers' mills, subject to premiums or discounts comparable to those in Bulletin 3 of the 1953 crop cottonseed price support program; for export use—bid basis, in store at point of export or f.o.b. tankcars or tankwagons at producers' mills.

Refined cottonseed oil, 836,000,000 pounds, for domestic use—market price but not less than the minimum crude price, with appropriate adjustments for refining, location and quality, f.o.b. tankcars or tankwagons at points of storage locations; for export use, 12½ cents per pound in lots of 500 tons or over and 12¼ cents per pound in lots under 500 tons PSY or better, basis in store at point of export; export to friendly countries other than Canada, which remains on a bid basis.

Raw linseed oil, 300,000,000 pounds, for domestic use—market price on date of sale, but not less than equivalent of the 1953 price support for flaxseed; for export use—bid basis, f.o.b. tankcars at points of storage locations.

Peanuts, 2,500 tons for domestic use—bid basis, f.o.b. points of storage locations; same conditions for export sales.

Flaxseed, largely less than carload lots, for domestic use (for crushing only):—Market price on date of sale, basis in store; for export use—price to be determined by CCC on date of sale at point of delivery.

## Obituaries

### Waldo C. Bailey

Waldo C. Bailey, retired official of Grasselli Chemicals Department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., died in Cleveland, Ohio, April 30. He was eighty-one years old. Mr. Bailey had been associated with the company for over fifty years.

### G. d'Andelot Belin

G. d'Andelot Belin, at one time president of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. of Pennsylvania, a former subsidiary of the Wilmington, Del., parent company died May 5 in Scranton, Pa. He was sixty-five years old. Mr. Belin became assistant to his father, the president of duPont of Pennsylvania, in 1914. He was elected president of the company in 1918. In 1931 the manufacturing activities of the subsidiary were taken over by the parent company, and Mr. Belin continued to supervise the company's explosives business in the anthracite district as manager of the Scranton office. He retired from duPont in 1948.

### Dr. Chester Newton Myers

Dr. Chester Newton Myers, a research scientist and specialist in chemotherapy, died May 3 in New York. He was sixty-nine years old. Dr. Myers was an associate in chemistry at Carnegie Institute, Washington, D. C., from 1910 to 1914 and was a chemist on the staff of the Public Health Service for the following five years. He served as director of research for the former H. A. Metz Laboratories from 1919 to 1935.

**Martin J. Conway,** assistant to the controller of American Can Company, New York, died April 29 in Queens, New York. He was fifty-two years old.

**Albert A. Hoffman,** mining engineer and vice-president of Calaveras Cement Company, San Francisco, Calif., died in Oakland, Calif., May 3. He was seventy-four years old. Mr. Hoffman formerly had held positions with American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Nicaro Nickel Company and Manganese Ore Company.

**Howard F. Holman,** chairman of the board of directors of Diamond Match Company, New York, died May 5 in Mahwah, N. J. He was seventy-five years old.

**Dr. Joseph S. Knapper,** professor of chemistry and mathematics at Albright College, Reading, Pa., and Pennsylvania State University, died May 4 in Reading. He was sixty-six years old.

**Charles McClenahahnh Nesbitt,** middle Atlantic district sales manager of the agricultural chemicals division of American Cyanamid Company, New York, died May 4 in New York. He was sixty-three years old.

**Sherman N. Shumway,** a vice-president and director of Signal Gas & Oil Company, Los Angeles, Calif., died April 30. He was fifty-nine years old.

**Frank T. Van Dyke,** a production engineer for Celanese Corporation of America, New York, died April 28 in Chatham, N. J. He was sixty-two years old.

## Henriques Names Officer

J. B. Henriques, Inc., New York, has named Laurence B. Henriques a vice-president. The company was formed in 1953 and at that time was appointed sole distributor in this country for the plastics division of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., and also took over the resale department of Arnold, Hoffman & Co.


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*If you make pharmaceuticals*
sorbitol is a bodying agent, whose viscosity and sweet taste are advantageous in elixirs and similar solutions. It is also useful as a solvent for many medicinals.

*If you make candy*
look at sorbitol as a wholesome food ingredient that keeps many kinds of candy from getting hard and stale-tasting too soon. It is made by hydrogenation of common sugars.

*If you make cosmetic creams*
think of sorbitol as a non-volatile humectant. It reduces moisture loss in production and on the shelf, improves texture and produces a pleasant feel on the skin.

*If you make paint resins*
you'll want to investigate the economics and inherent advantages of synthesizing oil-modified alkyds and rosin esters from sorbitol, either alone or with other polyols.

*If you make emulsifiers*
sorbitol can be reacted with fatty acids to produce a wide selection of versatile surface active agents.

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**EMULSIFIERS:** an extensive selection of non-ionic surface active agents, including Atlox® agricultural chemical emulsifiers.

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**FATTY ACIDS:** Hystrene® hard saturated fatty acids. High purity and uniformity. Superior color stability.

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1. Bone dry bleached white shellac.
2. No. 65 extra white refined bone dry bleached shellac.
3. 8 lb extra light pure French varnish.
4. Orange shellacs—all grades.

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## N.Y. PVLA's New President Optimistic on Trade Future

The growth of the "do-it-yourself" movement has made the paint and varnish industry virtually depression-proof, Douglas C. Arnold, president of Keystone Paint & Varnish Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., told the sixty-seventh annual meeting of the New York Paint, Varnish and

Douglas C. Arnold

Lacquer Association last week in an acceptance speech on his election as president of the group.

Mr. Arnold said the average American has learned to do all kinds of home repair work with remarkable proficiency, a skill that will stand him in good stead in the event of curtailed income. "He will undoubtedly keep his home in good condition," Mr. Arnold said, "if he can do so at a cost of just a few dollars for materials."

Citing instances where unemployment in specific areas has actually resulted in a marked increase in paint sales, Mr. Arnold declared the paint industry should go all out to promote the "do-it-yourself" market still further. He recommended streamlined merchandising campaigns, community educational programs and a constant improvement in the quality and adaptability of the industry's products.

Mr. Arnold, who was one of the first three chemists to enter the paint industry in 1908 to develop organized scientific research, was unanimously elected president of the association after serving as vice-president the past year. He succeeds Clarence Slocum, of Beckwith-Chandler Company, a division of Devoe & Raynolds.

In addition to being president and chairman of the board of directors of Keystone, Mr. Arnold is also president and a member of the board of directors of F. T. Coppins Company, Buffalo, N. Y., and of Jas. H. Prince Paint Company, Boston.

## Olive Oil From Spain Seen Cut for 10 Years

The Department of Agriculture reported last week that a severe freeze has damaged the Spanish olive crop to such an extent that production of olive oil may be reduced for the next ten years.

Zero temperatures destroyed large areas of Spain's best irrigated olive groves near Granada, it was stated. Trees thirty years old were killed in a large part of the valley area and new plantings also were killed or severely injured.

The freeze occurred in February and the comments on the results were based on first-half, comprehensive studies made in Spain for the department by Burl Stugard, agricultural attache, American embassy, Madrid, and J. Henry Burke, marketing specialist of the Foreign Agricultural Service.

Their report to the department added:

"'Queen,' or green bring olive production at Seville will be reduced about 10 percent on the average for the next five to ten years because of limbs broken by the heavy February snowfall. Nevertheless, it is possible that the 1954 crop in this area could be near last year's production because of ample moisture and the possibility of a larger crop on the remaining producing surface of the trees."

EQUIPMENT IN STOCK

BARATTE—Baker Perkins, 100 gal. vac.
CENTRIFUGES—40" Steel & SS. (2). Sharples Nozljector, #DH2, SS. Sharples Super D-Canter, #PY14, SS. Bird 40" Susp., perf. basket, SS 347, 25/6.2 HP.
CLASSIFIER—Duplex, Dorr.
COLUMN—6'x49'3"x⅜" Bubble Cap.
COMPRESSORS — 15½"x9"x10" 504 CFM, 100#. Ammonia 3"x3".
CONDENSERS—Steel 1,035 sq. ft. 4 pass (2); 5,740 sq. ft.; 1,024 sq. ft. 8 pass, (2) SS 216 & 2,943 sq. ft.
CRYSTALLIZER—12"x10' Screw, jkt'd.
DIGESTER—3,900 gal., jktd., & agit., steel.
DRYERS—Rotary, Vacuum—30"x8', 5'x30', 7'x20' (2), Drum—single 5'x6'. Conveyor—2'x28'9", 16'x85', SS 8'x94'; Steam Tube—6'x35'.
FILTERS—Rotary Vac—11'6"x18', 11'6"x14', 8'x12', 8'x10'.
KILNS—3'x25', 4'x30', 5'x30', 5'x67', 7'x45', 7'x60', 7'x120', 7'x160', 8'x125', 9'x80'. Roto-Louvres—705-20 SS, 310-16, Steel, 310-16 SS, 207-8 Monel.
MILLS—Ball 6'x8' (2); #1 Raymond, with double whizzer, complete.
REACTORS—SS, Steel, Cast Iron, 75 to 3,000 gal.
REBOILER—84"x16'x⅜", 2,200 sq. ft., 40 PSI.
SIFTERS—Vibrating, 2'x4' to 4'x10'.
TANKS—Aluminum, Steel, Sta. Steel, Lead, 500 to 135,000 gallon cap. Pressure, 1,300 to 23,000 gal., to 600 PSI.

SPECIAL
Baker Perkins 18-DIM Mixer, 300 gal. working, SS 304, double sigma blades, 30 HP motor.

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*Machinery and Equipment Merchants*

FOR SALE

3—Stokes 138F Vac. Dryers, 24"x36" Shelves.
9—Devine 17 & 20 Shelf Double Door Vac. Shelf Dryers, 59"x78".
1—Double Drum Dryer, 48"x108".
1—Bird 48" S.S. Sus. Style Cent. M.D.
1—ATM 36" S.S. Sus. Style Cent. M.D.
1—Day 15 Gal. D.A. Jack Kneader.
1—B.P. 20 Gal. D.A. Jack Mixer, 10 H.P.
3—Pf. Reactors, Glass Lined 100 & 500 Gals.
1—Autoclave, 110 Gal., 2000 psi.
2—Sperry 24" C.I. Presses 4 Eye 48 Ch. 2" Cake, Hyd. Closures.
1—Sweetland #12 Filter 72 Brze. Leaves.
1—Day Roball 40"x120"—Triple Screen.
3—Alum. Cols. Bubble Cap 27" & 36".
1—Buflovak 6' Vac. Jack. Crystallizer.
1—Mikro 2TH Pulv. 15 H.P. Motor.
1—Keeler 350 H.P. Boiler 160 psi.
2—Vert. Closed 6000 Gal. S.S. Tanks.
1—Rubber Lined Tank, 3500 Gal. Closed.
1—Resina "LC" Automatic Screw Capper.
1—Double Drum Dryer, 4'x9'.
1—Standard 429 Gluer & Sealer.
8—S.S. Jack. Kettles, 125 to 300 Gallons.
3—Piston Fillers, 2-4-10 Pistons S.S.

Above listings only partial. Send for Bulletin 33. We buy single items to complete plants.

The Machinery and Equipment Corp.
533 WEST BROADWAY
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NEW AND GOOD-AS-NEW EQUIPMENT

#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new 100, 200 & 350 gal.
1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert. 7'x10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Robbins Vibrex 3x6 Vibrating Screen, single deck.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'1"x3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28".
50—Pumps—steam and electric.
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 150 gpm.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 15' lg. 12" wide.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—4x8 Sturtevant Jaw Crusher.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
1—Model 16 Sharples Stainless Steel Centrifuge.
3—New Drum Rollers.
2—Nash Air Compressors, Type AL-623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer, 125 gph.
3—French Oil Mill Lard Cookers.
1—Shriver 18" Aluminum Filter 9-plates 9-frames.
15—Heat Exchangers (some stainless steel).
1—Kennedy-Van Saun Rotary Dryer, 4'x40'.
Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6'x36'.
1—Gruendler Hammer Mill, 10 H.P.—New.
2—Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Readco Mixers.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Burr-Stone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 17"x22".
1—Patterson Ball Mill, 42x36, jacketed.
3—Dopp Kettles with agitators 600 gal. cap.
45—Steel Tanks from 100 to 100,000 gals.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
Robinson Pulverizer #20, with 2 motors 10 HP each.
Robinson Ribbon Type Mixer, 30"x10'—like new.
6—Steam Jacketed Blackburn-Smith Filters.
2—Crystallizers—10' long.
2—500 ton Hydraulic Presses.
3—3,000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—300 gal. Double Arm Mixer—jacketed.

SPECIAL
2—New RANSOME ROTATING DRUM MIXERS 9' dia. x 11'6".
1—#10 J. H. Day 300 gal. Sigma Blade Mixer.

H. LOEB & SON 4643 LANCASTER AVE. PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

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## — AND SAVE YOU TIME AND MONEY, TOO

### LIQUIDATION SALE
**MACHINES INSTALLED APRIL 1953**
**PROCESS DISCONTINUED JULY 1953**

1—PFAUDLER GLASS LINED REACTION KETTLE; jacketed, 200 gal., without agitator, 75 p.s.i. WP, clamped-on top.

2—Industrial Pressure Leaf Filters, Model 2-RDR and Model 3-RDR, both series 30-3630. Each 24 sq. ft., 5 leaf.

1—Baker Perkins "TERMEER" Continuous, all S/S Centrifugal, 12" basket, XP motor, Model S-12.

1—ALL MONEL ENZINGER FILTER: jacket., 24" ID, 8 monel leaves, 75 psi. 38 sq. ft., filtering area.

1—5' dia. x 9'6" Copper Vacuum Pan, C.I. jacket, also steam coils.

1—500 gal. jacketed agit. Steel Kettle, XP motor, 60 psi jacket; heresited.

3—250 gal. Welded Steel Mixers, 42" x 42", heresited interiors.

1—Spencer Turbo Blower, 450 cfm, 8 oz.

1—48" Bertram Vaneaxial Fan, 53,070 cfm at 3" s.p., 40 HP XP motor.

Including many Condensers, Haveg pipe, XP motors, Duriron & SS Pumps, etc.

**WIRE, PHONE, WRITE**
**ARRANGE TO INSPECT**

### DEFINITE SAVINGS

3—#12 Sweetland Filters, 48 bronze leaves, monel covered, on 3" c.c. Hydraulic Hoist, M.D. Sluicing Device. 642 sq. ft. filtering area. Excellent condition.
1—Read Standard horiz. dbl. ribbon Mixer, center disch., 8'x36" x 42", 2,000#, 480 gal., practically new.
1—S. W. 5'x10' stainless single Drum Dryer, 100#, m.d.
1—#28 Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 20-59"x78" Shelves, pump & condenser.
1—Troy 6"x14" high speed 3-roll mill roller bearing m.d. late type.
1—Shriver 42"x42" Iron Filter Press, plate & frame, 18 chambers, 1" cake.
12—Sperry 18"x18" Iron Filter Presses, 12 chambers.
4—Mikro Pulverizers, 4TH, 2S1, Bantam SH.
7—Pebble Mills, 800 gal., 6'x8'; 235 gal., 5'x4'; 125 gal.; 50 gal.; 25 gal.
1—6'6"x12' Rotary Granulator or Dryer.
3—3'x50' Rotary D. H. Dryers or Coolers.
3—Mojonnier S/S Vac. Pans, 3', 4', 6'.
3—Anco 4'x9' Chilling Rolls.
3—B & J Rotary Cutters, #2, #1.

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Many plants require prompt repairs to keep in production. Consolidated extends its enlarged shop facilities to fill this need.

We recondition thoroughly and promptly HEAVY PROCESSING EQUIPMENT including Banbury Mixers, Baker Perkins Mixers, Rubber Mills, Calendars, Filters, Jacketed Reactors, etc.

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We have on hand one of the largest stocks of tube sheets, cupro nickel, admiralty and aluminum tubes, plain and finned, enabling us to give you immediate service.
Repairs may be done in our shops or our crews will visit your plant for retubing and repair of Heat Exchangers, Condensers and other types of tubular equipment.

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We are fully equipped to do metal spraying in a broad variety of metals at our plant or on your premises.
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# EQUIPMENT
## for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

18—Aluminum Vertical Storage Tanks, 10,000 gal. each.

1—Buflovak Stainless Steel Double Drum Dryer, 6" x 8".

1—Buflovak Double Drum Cast Iron Dryer, 24" x 24" complete with motor and drive.

7—Buflovak Single Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 20 shelves each.

1—J. P. Devine Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 13 shelves.

1—Buflovak Type 347 Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 5' x 20'.

2—Stainless Steel Storage Tanks, 4,000 gal. each.

1—Type 316 Stainless Steel Storage Tank, 3,000 gal.

1—Type 347 Stainless Steel Storage Tank, 1,500 gal.

1—A. O. Smith Stainless Steel Pressure Storage Tank, 7,500 gal.

1—Combustion Engineers Stainless Steel Jacketed Autoclave, 500 gal.

1—Plate Fabricators Steel Jacketed Reactor, 150 gal., 90 psi. ASME.

1—Patterson Kelley 75 gal. Steel Jacketed Reactor, 90 psi.

11—Aluminum Vertical Storage Tanks, 4,000 gal. each.

2—Stainless Steel Jacketed Vacuum Kettles, 150 gal. each.

1—L. O. Koven Stainless Steel 50 gal. Jacketed Vacuum Reactor, 90 psi. ASME.

1—Steel & Alloy Tank Co., 50 gal., Stainless Steel Jacketed Vacuum Reactor, 90 psi. ASME.

2—Tolhurst Solid Curb Stainless Steel Centrifuge, 20" and 26", Perforated Baskets.

2—Shriver 24" x 24" Cast Iron Plate & Frame Filter Presses, 22 chambers each.

1—Sparkler Type 316 Stainless Steel Jacketed Filter, Model 33-D-17.

1—Gemco Double Cone 8' Blender.

1—Lummus Stainless Steel 360 sq. ft. Heat Exchanger.

1—Swenson-Walker Type 316 Jacketed Crystallizer, 4—10' sections.

1—DeLaval Type 316 Stainless Steel Multi Matic Centrifuge.

1—Sharples Type 316 Stainless Steel Super-D-Hydrator.

2—Haveg 2,000 gal. Storage Tanks.

# R. GELB & SONS, INC.
**UNION, N. J.** Est. 1886 **Unionville 2-4900**

# *ANNOUNCEMENT*

**In order to better serve our customers in the South and Southwest, we are pleased to announce the opening of our Texas office at 4101 San Jacinto, Houston 4, Texas, telephone Justin 6032.**

1—SHARPLES P-14 SUPER-D-CANTER 316 S.S.

1—SHARPLES DH-2 NOZLJECTOR CENTRIFUGE 304 S.S.

1—SHARPLES C-20 SUPER-D-HYDRATOR 316 S.S.

3—SHARPLES P-16 MONEL and stainless steel Pressurite Super Centrifuges.

1—BIRD 40" SUSPENDED CENTRIFUGAL, stainless steel perforated basket, motor driven.

1—BIRD 40" SUSPENDED CENTRIFUGAL with rubber covered imperforate basket, bottom discharge, motor driven.

1—EIMCO 4'x5' ROTARY VACUUM FILTER.

1—#12 SWEETLAND FILTER with 36 stainless steel covered leaves.

1—#7 SWEETLAND FILTER with 27 leaves.

4—SHRIVER 30" x 30" c.i. Filter Presses P&F, 30 chambers, open delivery, washing type.

3—PFAUDLER 500, 300 and 100 gal. glass-lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.

1—2,800 gallon 6'x12' Storage Tank 316 stainless with steam coils.

1—HERSEY 3'x26' stainless steel HOT AIR ROTARY DRYER.

1—F. L. SMIDTH 4'x30' ROTARY KILN, 3/8" shell, welded construction.

1—DEVINE 2'x4' VACUUM DRUM DRYER, 316 S.S.

2—F. J. STOKES ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS, 3'x15' and 30"x8'.

2—LEE 6' x 6' closed S.S. agitated Tanks 50# pressure.

1—LINK BELT 7'5"x20' ROTO-LOUVRE DRYER, 316 S.S.

2—LINK BELT steel, 2'7"x18', 3'10"x16' ROTO-LOUVRE DRYERS, S.S.

1—LINK BELT, Monel 2'7"x8' ROTO-LOUVRE DRYER.

4—ABBE 6'x10' porcelain lined, jacketed PEBBLE MILLS.

1—JEFFREY 30"x24" Type A, HAMMER MILL with 30 HP motor.

5—MIKRO PULVERIZERS #2DH, #2TH, #1SH, #1S1 Bantom.

1—WILLIAMS "SUPER TITAN" 5 Roll Mill.

1—RAYMOND 5 Roll HIGH SIDE MILL.

2—HARDINGE 6'x22", 4½'x16" CONICAL STEEL LINED MILLS.

1—BAKER PERKINS 290 gal. double arm MIXER, 304 S.S.

1—BAKER PERKINS 50 gal., Type JEM, double arm, JACKETED MIXER, 50 HP motor.

2—BAKER PERKINS 100, 50 gal. double arm, JACKETED MIXERS, Sigma Blades.

1—BAKER PERKINS 35 gal. stainless steel, double arm, JACKETED MIXER, Sigma Blades.

4—SIMPSON INTENSIVE MIXERS #8 and #00.

2—#42 ROTEX SIFTERS, 40"x84" double deck Screens.

6—STOKES DD2, DDS2, D4, D3, B2 and R Tablet Machines.

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## IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT FROM STOCK

STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

1—6000 gal. Vert. T304—Used.
1—5700 gal. Horiz. T304—NEW.
2—5000 gal. Vert. T304—Used.
1—4500 gal. Vert. T304—NEW.
1—3000 gal. Vert. T304—NEW.
1—3000 gal. Horiz. T304—Used.
1—2000 gal. Vert. T304—NEW.
2—1000 gal. Vert. T304—NEW.
3—1000 gal. Vert. Square—Used.
40—From 15 gal. to 500 gal.
1—T316 Bin or Hopper, 6'9" x 6'9" x 10' H, 275 cu. ft.
1—T304 Kettle, 550 gal., Steam Jacketed, closed.

## JUST PURCHASED

1—Oliver Precoat Rubber Lined Vacuum Filter 5'3" x 3', closed pressure housing.
1—700 sq. ft. Shell and Tube Condenser, Bronze and T316 St. St.
1—Pfaudler 100 gal. Glass Lined Reactor, Jktd. & Agit.
1—Pfaudler 2 gal. Glass Lined Reactor.
1—100 gal. St. St. Kettle, Jktd. & Agit.
2—Blaw-Knox ½ gal. Stainless Steel Autoclaves, 2000# Pr.
1—Readco 1 Qt. Double Arm Sigma Blade Jktd. Mixer, St. St.
1—Day 10 gal. Double Arm Jktd. Mixer, Sigma Blades, St. St.
1—Tolhurst Susp. Centrifugal, 26" dia. steel imperf. basket.
1—Double Drum Dryer, 24" x 38", St. St. covered.
1—Rotex Screen, 20" x 81", 3 deck.
1—Stokes "F" Tablet Press.
1—Stokes "E" Tablet Press.
2—Mikro Pulverizer, St. St. Bantam and #1—SH.
1—Patterson Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill, 21" x 33".
1—Patterson St. St. Conical Blender, 20" dia. x 24".
1—Shriver 24" Filter Press, 24 ch.
1—Sperry 12" Filter Press, 5 ch.
1—DeLaval LA-11 Centrifugal.
2—St. St. Shell & Tube Condensers, 60 sq. ft.
1—B & J Rotary Cutter, Std. Ideal, St. St.
8—Vertical Agitator Drives, 70 rpm, 40 HP.
1—6' D x 8' L Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill.
4—Horiz. Double Ribbon Mixers, 100, 50, 40 cu. ft.

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BIRD CONTINUOUS CENTRIFUGE—36"x30"—S.S. TYPE 304.

AGITATORS-LIGHTNING, 25—1/3 to 3 HP. SS Shafts and Props. XP.
COLLOID MILLS—ALL SS Construction, 3", 6", & 10". With Motors.
FILTER PRESS—SHRIVER, 30"x30", C.I. 24-3" Frames.
KETTLES—GROEN, All SS, 100 PSI Jackets, 2—NEW 50 Gal., 2—60 Gal.
KETTLES—250 Gal. Steel, Jacket 100 PSI, ASME Code. New.
MIXERS—Double Arm Sigma Blades, SS Arms & Trough; 12, 30, 60 & 200 Gal. Jacketed 100 PSI.
TANKS—SS 304, 316 & 347; 35, 300, 1,000 & 3,000 Gal.
W. P. 100 gal. MIXER, jacketed, Sigma blades.
HEAT EXCHANGERS—Steel, copper, and S.S. up to 400 sq. ft.
LEAD LINED TANKS—400 gal., 1500 gal., closed.
RUBBER LINED TANKS—125 gal. to 500 gal.
MILL, LEIMAN—3 roll ink, 16"x40".
MIXER—Dry Powder 600#, S.S., 3 H.P.
Fabricators of New Stainless Steel Alloy Chemical Equipment ASME Code.

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DRYERS AND KILNS

Stokes 2'x6' Rotary Vac. Dryer.
Devine #12 Vac. Shelf Dryer, 40"x42".
5'x15' Rotary Kiln brick lined complete.
2—Allbr Nell 4'x9' Atmos Drum Dryers.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
6—Steam, gas & elect Dryers.
8—Rotary Dryers Direct & Indirect. Also Jacketed & Steam Tube.
New Rotary Dryers, Kilns and Coolers

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES

4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals Bottom Discharge.
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Centrifuges. 2 HP. Also Sharples #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers. 300 & 301.

FILTERS

1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Shriver 30"x30" Iron P&F Filter Press.
10 Sperry and Shriver 12" 18" 24" 30" 36" iron Filter Presses, also disc types.
Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS

Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack CI Vac Kettle.
450 gal. closed agit. Steel Kettle.
100 gal. Stainless closed Jack. Agit. Kettle.
Pfaudler 500-gal. vert. Glass Lined Tanks.
Devine 36" dia. Impreg Unit, complete.
100 gal. Jack. Impregnating Kettle.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 2500 gals.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
5—American Tool 300 gal. Churns.
1—250 gal. Jacketed Copper Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper, Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.
New Stainless Tanks built to order.
Copper & Stainless Varnish Kettles.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

Patterson Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 6'x5', 30"x42".
Abbe 24"x33" & 30"x36". Jar Mills.
Abbe 23 gal. steel encased Jar Mill.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P. complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Williams #3 & 2XX heavy duty Hammer Mills.
Williams 5 Roll Super Titan Roller Mill.
Ball & Jewell #1 Rotary Cutter.
Buchanan 12"x12" Jaw Crusher.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills. 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill. 3 pr high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
1—9"x24" 1 Pr. High Steel Roller Mill.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U S & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS

Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100, 50 & 9 gal. Also single arm Mixers.
Century 40 & 80 qt. vert. 4 speed Mixer.
Tyler 3'x3' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
Patterson 3½' dia Stainless Conical Blender.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender
Day 1000# Steel Powder Mixer M.D.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000 #.
4—Day 2½, 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
1—Ross type 150 gal. change Can Mixer.
13—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS

Stokes #280, 4" dia. Preform Machine.
Sperry 36" sq. Iron Filter Presses.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
Sly Dust Collector, 242 sq. ft., complete.
3—Buffalo Horiz. Vac. Pumps, 5 H.P.
5—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines, ½ to 4".
Kane 2 H.P. Gas Boilers, 200# pressure.
1—Knapp Model S Can Labeler M.D.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Samco Jr. Vac. liquid Filling Machine.
Filling Machines & Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packers.
2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36" dia.
1—Gould 75 HP 2 stage centrif. Pump.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps
8—Devine, Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps.
Boilers—Gas, Oil & Coal.
Conveyors & elevators, Scales, etc.

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★ Mojonnier Stainless Steel Vacuum Pan; 3' x 10' with Stainless Colandria section.
★ Stainless Steel Double Ribbon Mixer; steam jacketed; 40 cu. ft. 32" x 96" brand NEW; now in New York stock.
★ Sprout Waldron Stainless Steel cylindrical continuous ribbon Mixer; 28" x 12' arr. for motor drive.
★ Hardinge Conical Ball Mill; 10' x 48".
★ Fitzpatrick Stainless Steel Model D Comminuting Machine.
★ Reitz Model DK18 Stainless Steel Disintegrator; 50 HP.
★ Mikro No. 4 F Pulverizer; requires 40 H.P. motor.
★ Squier Stainless Rotary Atmospheric Dryer; 30" x 20' long.
★ Zaremba INCONEL Double Effect Evaporator; complete with accessories; 60" x 17' and 84" x 15'6"; prints available.
★ Swenson Quadruple Effect Evaporator; Long tube Vertical Film type; complete . . . lesser effects sold separately; print available.
★ Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column; 16 sections; 8¾" x 19' with Stainless Steel Condenser.
★ Croll-Reynolds Vacuum Evaporator of MONEL; 30" x 5' with 2 stage Evactor.
★ Paterson Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills; 5' x 8'; 6' x 6' and 6' x 8'.
★ International 8' x 8' Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill with 50 H.P. gear head motor.
★ Lancaster Stainless Lined Rotary Reactor Jacketed for 150 PSI and Internal Pressure 300 PSI; 50" x 17'.
★ Baker Perkins Type 316 Stainless Ter-Meer Continuous Centrifuge No. 512 with 7½ H.P. AC motor.
★ Lancaster MixMuller Model EAG4 complete with hoist and all accessories; 10 H.P. AC motor.
★ Readco 210 Gal. Jacketed Double Ribbon Mixer; extra heavy; 30" x 33" x 68".
★ Sperry 36" x 36" Aluminum Closed Delivery Filter Press with 33 chambers.
★ Baker Perkins Heavy Duty Double Arm 200 Gal. Mixer Serrated Shredder Type Blades; Type BB17 VII/H; 42" x 53" x 42".
★ Louisville Steam Tube Dryer 54" x 40' with Cooler 38" x 20' complete.
★ Combustion Engineering Two Stage S.S. Flash Drying System: 1000 pounds evaporated per hour.
★ 4 Cast Iron 1400 Gal. Sulphonators 79" x 74½" with coils cast into the jacket walls; with or without scrapers.
★ Rotary Jacketed Vacuum Dryer; 52" x 102"; 10 H.P. motor drive; with Dust Collector and accessories.

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**SALE STARTS ON MAY 13, 1954 10:30 A.M. E.D.T.**

**Partial Listing Below**

2 Karbate 100 sq. ft. Condensers—NEW
18 Stainless Steel Condensers, 10 to 250 sq. ft.—some new
3 Copper Condensers, 400 sq. ft.
2 Ross lead-lined Condensers, 26 and 232 sq. ft.
2 100 gallon Stainless Steel jacketed agitated kettles
15 Pfaudler 60 and 150 gallon glass-lined jacketed evaporating Pans
4 Pfaudler 500 and 750 gallon closed jacketed agitated glass-lined Reactors
5 Pfaudler 500 to 1000 gallon O.T. jacketed glass-lined Kettles
1 Pfaudler 30 gallon glass-lined jacketed agitated Reactor—NEW
3 50 to 150 gallon Stainless Steel Stills (jacketed)
1 Niagara 100 sq. ft. Stainless Steel Filter—NEW
2 Sparkler Hastelloy and Stainless Filters
5 Devine & Stokes vacuum shelf Dryers, 3 to 11 Stainless Steel Shelves—NEW
2 Shriver 30" and 24" plate and frame C.I. closed delivery Filter Presses—NEW
3 Shriver 24" solid rubber 4 eye closed delivery Filter Presses
2 Shriver 18" all bronze plate and frame Filter Presses
4 Mikro No. 2SP Pulverizers, motor driven
1 Raymond No. 40 Stainless Steel Imp Mill
4 Fletcher 40" and 48" rubber covered Center slung perforated basket Centrifugals
2 AT&M and Tolhurst 30" and 36" rubber covered centerslung perforated basket Centrifugals
1 Tolhurst 30" steel centerslung perforated basket Centrifugal—NEW
1 Fletcher 48" bronze centerslung perforated basket Centrifugal
2 500 gal. type 316 stainless steel vacuum receivers
1 600 gal. type 304 stainless steel vacuum receiver
1 300 gal. lead lined agitated tank
1 300 gal. type 316 stainless steel jacketed still
1 Pfaudler 62 sq. ft. glass-lined Condenser
2 7500 gal. stainless steel horizontal storage tanks
10 Stainless steel 6" to 16" columns
1 Stainless steel 18" dia. x 29' high column
2 Digesters, steel, jacketed, agitated, horizontal, 8' x 16' and 5' x 10' ASME code
1 Steel Pressure tank 8' x 20' long
3 Rubber lined storage tanks, 1000 gal.
1 Lead lined storage tank, 8' x 7', 2900 gal.
3 Link-Belt and Creasy Ice Breakers
5 Jet Condensers 2 and 3 stage

**Descriptive Folder On Request**

30 Agitator drives—Lightnin and Nettco, ¼ to 30 HP, most new
10 Compressers—York Ammonia and Freon, ¼ to 60 ton
1 Stokes, #43A Oscillating Granulator—all stainless
2 Abbe Blutergess Sifters, #3
70 Pumps—Worthite, Duriron, Shriver, Lapp, Stokes, Kinney, Nash, Beach-Russ, stainless, rubber, bronze and cast iron
15 Blowers—Sturtevant, Clarage and Buffalo, motor driven, 50 to 7000 cfm
1 Lydon 8 compartment dryer, 20' wide x 51" long x 61" high
7 Dryers—P & S and Cinco—electric and steam—laboratory to production size
3 Ampoule fillers
150 Motors ¼ to 50 HP—explosion proof and TEFC—3/60/220/440 volt

**MISCELLANEOUS**

Scales; Lectrodrier; Incubators; Portable and Stationary Elevators; Gasometers; Generators; Chain Hoists; Evaporators; Hoppers; Steam Traps; Crucibles; Shakers; Gear Reducers; Separators; Acid Washers; Turbines; Dust Collectors; Lift Trucks; Vibrating Feeders; Electric Furnaces and many more items too numerous to mention

**Terms of Sale: Certified Check or Cash — No Confirmation — Immediate Delivery**

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**Partial List of Over 5000 Stock Items**

3—Colton #5½ tablet presses, M.D.

3—Bird 40" suspended centrifuges, steel basket.

1—Rotex ss 40 x 84" sifter.

5—Devine & Buflovak vac. shelf driers 10, 15, 17 shelf—single and double door.

5—Mikro Lab #1 and #2 mills.

7—Stainless steel vac. pans, 80 to 800 gal.

1—500 gal. W & P sigma-blade jacketed mixer.

1—Stainless steel Sprout-Waldron 1000# jacketed mixer.

30—Filter presses, Shriver, Sperry and Independent 7" up to 48", iron, bronze, lead, aluminum and stainless.

1—Haveg 1000 gal. tank.

1—Stainless clad 2200 gal. jacketed tank.

3—New stainless 12" screw conveyors, 9' and 30'.

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PAINT MIXERS—J H Day, Baker-Perkins
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FILLING MACHINES—Powder Liquid Paste
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## *Oils, Fats and Waxes*

*—Continued from page 69*

that meal will continue on a relatively high price basis until new crop becomes available.

### Waxes

**Beeswax**—Higher cost of crude has stiffened refined grades. Bleached white slabs were advanced 1c. to 2c. to 72c. to 74c. per pound, as to quantity. Yellow, slabs were unchanged, but tended higher. Crude African was stronger and scarce. Prices were advanced to 54c. to 56c. per pound, spot depending upon quantity. Offers for shipment were scarce. Chilean and Central American crude also were lifted 1c. per pound for shipment.

**Carnauba** — Consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Stocks on spot were quotably unchanged, but nominal and could have been shaded for good sized lots. No. 3, ceara crude was quoted at 82c. to 84c. per pound and refined, 84c. to 86c. per pound, as to quantity; No. 1, Ceara yellow, $1.14 to $1.16 and Parnahyba, $1.16 to $1.18, same basis. The Brazilian market remained firm and shipments were maintained at current high levels.

**Japan**—Light stocks on spot were advanced to 40c. per pound. Offers from Japan were practically nil, with indications that replacements were held around 45c.

**Ouricury**—While trading was quiet, limited stocks of refined on spot were well held at 95c. to 97c. per pound, according to quantity.

## Copra From Philippines Reported Higher in March

Exports of copra from the Philippines during March totaled 50,966 long tons, an increase of two percent from the previous month but 14 percent above the volume shipped in March, 1953, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Total shipments during the period January-March amounted to 151,337 tons or approximately one-third more than the 112,943 tons exported in the comparable period last year.

The breakdown of the March copra exports by country of destination is as follows:—United States—23,000 tons (Atlantic—2,137, Gulf—3,751, Pacific—17,112); Canada—1,000; Belgium—1,000; Denmark—3,800; Germany—7,000; Italy—500; the Netherlands—8,875; Norway—2,000; Spain—98; Europe unspecified—500; Lebanon—850; and Venezuela—2,343 tons.

March exports of coconut oil totaled 5,036 tons compared with 4,978 tons in February and 2,992 tons in March, 1953. January-March exports amounted to 13,447 tons against 9,938 tons in 1953. The entire quantity of oil shipped through March came to the United States (Atlantic).

On a copra equivalent basis exports of copra and coconut oil during the first three months of the year totaled 172,729 tons or 34 percent more than the 128,718 tons exported in the corresponding months of 1953. The copra export price in mid-March was $180 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific. Local buying prices in Manila were quoted at 22.50 to 31 pesos per 100 kilograms ($114.31 to $157.50 per long ton).

## Stresen-Reuter Appoints

Frederick A. Stresen-Reuter, Inc., Chicago, has appointed Maynard Unger to its technical research staff. Mr. Unger will assist in the development of synthetic resins, driers and compounds at the company's Bensenville, Ill., plant.

### Tamms Increases Area for Abbot

Tamms Industries, Inc., Chicago has appointed S. L. Abbot Company its representative in the San Francisco and northern California areas. For many years Abbot has represented Tamms in southern California.

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